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To S. Weight

VOLUME XIX.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 22.

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Agricultural.

THE GREAT COMBINATION SALE.

About Fifty Head of Well Bred Shorthorns to be Sold at Delhi Mills-Notes on the Stock to be Offered.

On Thursday, June 7th, on the stock horn cattle, made up from the herds of Mr. Boyden and the Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamhave a reputation of their own. They have He has grown and developed so as to be both been very successful in the show ring, unrecognizable by those who have not seen and among the cattle to be sold are some him since the day he was sold. His breedch have carried off the blue ribbon in some of the sharpest contests at the State

and district fairs. Mr. Boyden furnishes the largest numwho wants to buy a female or two for a befavor with those who like good Shorthorns. They are topped with noted bulls, and ten Ball and McKay have a prize in their young years ago would have brought a great deal bull. of money. They are as good to-day as then. and can be had at prices which place them some Young Phyllises, a family which has breeders for its intrinsic merit. They are and have been among those which are noted as producing show animals. They contain good deal of the blood of the Young Marys the Curtis herd, and show the substance for which they are noted. There is ame family catalogued, and three Victorias, from which family have been bred the wintests. Mr. Boyden's show herd has always Turner has a few of them also which Shorthorns in the State. They show as much substance as the best Cruickshanks, stylish in appearance. Such animals will sure of a cordial welcome.

pail or on the block. oyden let are mostly in calf to Lord Hilpa Michigan. 83417, a bull of the Bates Hawkeye family, and with both symmetry and quality. He is a very handsome bull, and highly bred. His sire was Geneva Wild Eyes 51776, by 4th Duke of Geneva (30958), a pure Duke, To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Barrington Duke 37622, tracing to Hawkeye hey are in calf to him.

2d Duke of Kirklevington 26276, dam Oxford Gwynne by 4th Duke of Winfield 8048, and is highly bred. Her daughter was sired by Barrington Duke of Webster 58868, a bull bred in Kentucky. She is an animal with plenty of substance, and gives promise of becoming a large fine cow. The Young Marys in this lot are also of the Flat Creek sort. Lucy Belle 4th of Longwood, just eight years old, bred in Kentucky, and her daughter, 5th Duchess of Hamburg, are fine animals and of unexceptionable breeding. Then Lady Moreton 7th and her daughter, also Young Marys, but differing from the Flat Creek family in the top crosses, belong to the prize winning strain of which the show herds of Pickrell, Thomas & Smith were largely composed. The dam was bred by Thomas & Smith, and her daughter by Mr. Ball. The latter was sired by Wild Eyes Duke of Hamburg 64792. Both these animals are worthy of special mention. Next are some Young Phyllis females, one from the herd of Mr. J. N. Winn, Winchester, Ky., and the other from the herd of W. L. Sudduth, Clark Co., Ky. They are The Eree Will Power of Durham Cattle .. 5 named Mary Combs and Fanny Combs 2d, and bred alike, both coming from the cow Fanny Combs by Dick Taylor 5508. These cows are regular breeders, and have given Mr. Ball some of his very best cattle. The Pomona family will have two representatives -Hayworth Maid, now four years old, which has had three calves, and her two year old daughter, Hayworth Maid 2d. By a mistake of the printer the first named was left out of the catalogue. She comes from Ball's Rowena by Oxford Argyll 20534, and was sired by Commander-in-Chief 47714. This is a favorite family with Mr. Ball, and certainly their record with him entitles them to his good opinion. Prolific breeders, good mothers, he is always sure of good calves from them, which grow up into useful animals with style, size and quality. The females to be offered are generally in

calf to the Rose of Sharon bull, Renick Wild Eyes 64189, and the Loudon Duchess bull, Duke of Hidaway No. 4. This latter bull was bred by W. W. Massie, of Paris, Ky., and when purchased by Mr. Ball in company with Mr. John McKay, of Romeo, qualities. He had not had a chance as a calf, but now, when he is a year and a half ing is also fine, as will be seen by the following: Sire, Loudon Dake of Hidaway 82042, he by 2d Dake of Whittlebury. 62574. Dam, Loudon Duchess 71st, by 5th ber of the cattle, and among the lot are Lord Oxford 10382; 2d Dam, Loudon some heifers which are a credit to the Duchess 25th by 14th Duke of Thornedale breed they represent as well as their 8031; 3d dam, Loudon Duchess 5th by 2d breeder. A number of Flat Creek Young Duke of Geneva 55%2; 4th dam, Loudon Marys are catalogued, whose top crosses are Duchess by Imp. Duke of Airdrie (12730); excellent and which will be wanted when 5th dam, Miss Wiley 4th by Duke of Athol they are put in the ring. For a young man (11376), and tracing to No. 51 of Mason's sale. Here are five straight Duke crosses on ginning, this is a good family to start with. the side of the dam, and right at the top, Then Mr. Boyden puts in some Roses of while his sire was by the Duke bull now at Sharon, of the Renick sort, which will find the head of the Alexander herd, and of equally choice breeding. We think Messrs.

The Ball herd will consist of about 30 head after the sale, and of the same families within the reach of every breeder. Next are as those to be offered. In some instances he has catalogued some of the cows and heifers won for itself a high place with American of a family, and retained others of the same ages. His idea was to divide up the faminicely topped, and grand good ones in every lies and give purchasers a chance to choose way. Then there are some Young Marys, either a matured cow or a heifer. They are whose ancestors were bred in this State, in good, thriving condition, and the cows are regular breeders.

Delhi Mills is on the Central Railroad between Ann Arbor and Dexter. Arrange ments have been made to meet visitors as also a Rosemary heifer and a young bull of either Ann Arbor or Delhi Mills. Parties over the Grand Trunk Air Line or the Toledo & Ann Arbor can stop off at Hamhers of the blue ribbon in numberless conto Delhi. Mr. Ball's farm is about a mile contained some of this family, and J. M. and a half from Hamburg station, and Mr. Boyden's about 11/4 miles from Delhi Mills have stood at the front among the best Parties will be met at either places the day before if they will send word to either of the parties, and those who have visited and are generally larger, more rangy, and either of the farms know that every one is

lever do the Shorthorns any harm with Let the Shorthorns breeders of the State those who want cattle for the number of turn out and show by their presence that pounds of beef they will produce or the they appreciate the work which these two amount of milk they will give. They are men have done in the interest of their favoressentially the farmer's cattle—good at the ite breed. Col. J. A. Mann will do the selling, and do it in a square, honorable way, The heifers and breeding cows in the which is the only way to sell cattle in

Another Report on Shropshires.

FLUSHING, May 19, 1888.

and his dam was Loo Belle Geneva 3d by I finished shearing my flock of Shropshires on the 14th of this month, their fleeces by Red Rose Bull (2493), bred by Thomas | weighed from seven to twelve lbs. My dates. Mr. Boyden's first calves from this Shropshire ram Chief, bred by Minton, of bull are very fine ones—good coats, rich red | England, and imported by J. F. Rundel, of in color, and particularly good in the back. Oakland, in 1887, that you will recollect We saw a number of them a few days ago, admiring at the Northeastern Fair last fall, and the man who did not like them would clipped 17 lbs. It was snowing when I behard to please. Those who attend this sheared him; if it had been warm I would sale will have an opportunity of seeing both have got one or two lbs. more. I have 36 him and his calves, and they will think none lambs sired by Chief that are a hard lot to ing ends. In other countries of Europe the the less of any females they buy because beat, weighing from 50 to 83 lbs., with a heavy, thick covering of wool. I am in- to be drawn from them is this: Since four

FRENCH AGRICULTURE.

Changes being made in the Agriculture o that Country-Notes on the Production of Grain, Meats and Dairy Products.

From our Paris Correspondent. PARIS, April 28, 1888. Chemically there is comparatively but little difference between the nutritive power of meat and well made wheat flour bread. Now bread and meat, form the basis of allmentation of man in cold and temperate zones. United, they contain all the elements most suited for repairing the daily waste of the frame, and the production of that warmth and work which are associated with all the acts of existence, and whose sum constitutes life. As indicated in a former letter, the plant, by its nitrogenous and carbonaceous compounds, does not form directly the fat and muscle of the animal. They only contribute to the formation of blood by the transformations effected in the stomach and its annexed organs, that blood being the vehicle for the fat and muscle, fabricated by the aninal itself, and for own necessities. Ancient physiologists laid down, that the making or mending of a muscle in a living animal was effected by the absorption of the fat and muscle of another animal. Something like and importations yet remunerative. The the repairing of an old coat or shoe by a morsel of cloth or leather.

As marked interest is now being devoted to scientific agriculture, and meat and milk farming being the industries not only of present and future, but of greatest moment, it is necessary to bear in mind the valuable and exhaustive analytic experiments of Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert on farm stock. viz: that 3214 lbs. of animal fatty matters are equal in nutritive value to 65 lbs. of cereal starch. A meat has the advantage over a bread diet in presenting the elements of nutrition in a more concentrated form. However, health is best kept up by a judicious mixture of both rations. Man consumes per 100 parts of the nitrogenous matters, in a—and their—fair share of that unduly apthe flesh of the ox, sheep and pig, 60, 50 and propriated part of their profits? By group-78, respectively; and of fatty matters in the ing, by associating and entering into direct farm of Mr. W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills, did not apparently have much to recommend Thus of the flesh of all these animals, pork flesh of the same animals, 80, 75 and 90. relations with the consumer, and so benefit him beyond his wonderfully nice handling is the most economical. In 1882, Francewhose population is nearly 38 millionsconsumed meat to the money-retail value of capital of 75,000 franc; sunk in a farm, a burg. These herds are well known, and old, it will be a good one which beats him. 1,964 millions fr.; of this total, 1381/2 net "extra" gain of 3,750 frances a year. millions fr. represented imported meat.

> sumed per inhabitant in France is 72 lbs., representing an outlay of 53 fr. Of the total nation-consumption, three-fourths were absorbed by the town populations. The latter eat three times as much beef, and four times more mutton, than the rurals. But the peasantry consume more pork: further, the ratio between the urban and the rural population, is as two to seven. Again, 1849 the consumption of meat has almost doubled in France. The augmentation in price has been in the case of beef, 364, of excluded offal.

The general bearing of the foregoing observations is intended for application to, and illustration of the question of meat. Here, again, French statistics opportunely come to aid, and the truth will be demonstrated that while the farmer has to accept low prices for his stock and the consumer to pay very dear for his meat, the difference must go into the pockets of the intermediaries and the butchers. Within the last three years the price of cattle on foot has fallen 30 to 50 per cent. In 1879 France imported stock and fresh meat representing a total. in the form of butchers' meat, of 116,000 tons; in 1883, 105,000, and in 1887, 59,000 tons. Clearly the importation of meat has not caused the diminution in wholesale prices of 50 per cent. But France exports oxen, calves and sheep to Switzerland and Belgium-perhaps to be fattened, and yet between 1879 and 1887 there has been a diminution in this exportation amounting to 60 per cent, and chiefly in live and slaughtered sheep. The customs' tariffs on imported live stock have been several times increased since 1880, and fresh meat can enter still under favorable conditions: but we have seen neither of these causes has had any influence on the fall in the Smithfield

in prices? To a glut in the home market of home products. That is the answer of agriculturists, cattle dealers and salesmen. The butchers have more supplies than they require; there is a diminution in the consumption of meat, and more stock is raised than what is demanded. All the stock sent to the fairs and markets cannot find purchasers. In the regions where the vineyards have been destroyed by the phylloxera the inhabitants have been driven through suffering into vegetarianism. Between 1882 and 1886, there has been a total diminution in cows of 268,000 head, and an increase in stock for fatting from 363,000 to 514,000 some series of facts exist. And the moral Mr. Ball's lot will contain two Gwynnes, clined to think that ram will shear more years farmers have been preached into re-

To what then must be attributed this drop

lowed the advice and the times have becom harder.

Clearly in modifying their systems of culture, preferring the production of meat have not hit upon the perfect cure for their kept until five or six years old as heretofore, dency to fat and kill sheep between 18 and 24 months, and even earlier. Races of precocious sheep are thus in demand, that which is revealed by a greater amount of mutton being in the market and derived from a less number of sheep, as compared with parallel returns a few years ago,

In France especially, there is a large demand for mutton, as she does not produce sufficient for home wants. This explains why the price for mutton is relatively high or indirect, of meat, would certainly run up ense of the consumer. A run on the raisng of mutton may be expected till over-production checks the current. At the present moment the tide is flowing towards milk and butter farming, when similar results may be anticipated. But there is one and death questions for farmers in general; the disproportion between what they receive ground of superiority and respect. for their products, and that the consumers pay for them. In the case of meat, that difference may be as high as 50 per cent. How can farmers command, how can they grip, both interests alike. Even if they could only secure five per cent out of the intermediaries' pool, that wind mean on a A farmer is a manufacturer; let him then The average amount of meat yearly con- like manufacturers arrange to sell his goods

THE REGISTER.

Its Advantages, Defects and Possibilitie

[A paper read by Mr. A. W. Haydon, Decatur, Mich., at the annual meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association.]

The main province of a register is to show while the general urban population eat the purity of blood of the stock recorded annually, per head, 132 lbs. of meat, the therein. It introduces a uniform manner inhabitants of Paris consume 176 lbs. Since of keeping records that reduces chaos to order. It furnishes a convenient book of reference to buyers and sellers for tracing the breeding of stock. It furnishes the nucleus mutton, 361, and pork, 139 per cent; or an for organization, and organization in this average increase of 288 per cent. Under age is a necessity to any class that hopes the head of meat in these calculations is to advance its interests or maintain its rights.

> It necessitates frequent meetings of the principal breeders, and meetings in this free country, where every one feels his sovereignty, and is able and willing to set forth his best ideas and experiences, mean progress. They draw back the curtain and let in the light upon hidden truths and principles that lead up to better methods of management and breeding, and the rejection of theories and practices that fail to stand the test of time. Association gives greater respectability to the business, the public ear is more inclined to its utterances, and public opinion more readily enlisted in its behalf.

> It stimulates a commendable pride and rivalry, at the same time that it produces that fraternity of feeling that arises among these animated by common aims and purposes. Its tendency is to encourage honorable methods, and discontinue fraud and trickery, to lift the aspiration above a mere struggle for dollars and cents, to the exalting study of the dark and complex laws of breeding, which, rightly comprehended, would render possible the molding of the plastic material from its state of imperfection, to the model-the triumphant ideal of perfection ever present to the mind of every one worthy to be a breeder.

Such are in brief, a few of the advantages, direct or incidental, arising from the existence of the register. And these advantages are in the main conceded by the general outside public, but there are certain people who either to further their own interests, or from a natural distrust of their fellow men, take pleasure in pointing out its defects.

It is objected that the register does no furnish unquestionable evidence of purity of blood. Without considering the early history of the Merino sheep in this regard, because it is too far back to be material, it must be conceded that fraud upon the register would be easy and detection difficult. head, or 29 per cent. In an equal ratio has A breeder having grade and registered stock from honors they do not deserve, the scum of augmented the rearing of stock for fatten- of nearly equal quality, could put the labels the flocks? where he thought they would do the most good. If he suffered losses the free use of breeder present his lambs for record as the ear punch among his grades would usual, but require him on or before the sucmake good his number. If a score of rams ceeding April or May to select ten per cent Ella Gwynne 2d and her yearling helfer. pounds of scoured wool than any Merino liance on meat-farming as the sole remedy broke in with his flock, he could place the of their number, or the number nearest Ella Gwynne is a large roan, sired by imp. | ram in the State. | Geo. W. Button. | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lambs that resulted to the credit of his noted | lam

stock ram, and repair in a measure his mis-

While humanity in general is unregenerate, it is too much to assume that the sheep to that of cereals, continental agriculturists breeder alone is immaculate, and we must concede that fact of record is not infallible evils. There has been an overproduction of evidence of purity of blood, and that as an outlook. meat, a glut in markets, and a heavy drop authority, it must rest upon the honor of its in prices. Drought has complicated the members and upon that alone. The regissuffering, by forcing young stock and lean ter is open to the objection that it is partial animals into the market, the price for which in its workings. To the new and obscure -ranked but as third class quality of meat breeder it is a boon. It throws the mantle -has fallen 50 per cent, while first class of respectability over his stock and proclaims fattened stock have been naturally pre- him to the world. To the old and estabferred, though even in this case the drop in lished breeder it confers no such benefit. price has been 30 per cent. On the side of Without it he had all this, and it rather sheep, the prospect is less gloomy. Except diminishes than augments his prestige to for breeding purposes, no sheep are now stand on a level with breeders of vastly inferior stock, even in the matter of the regisfor the sake of their fleece. Australian wool ter. Again it is claimed that the register has killed that industry, hence the ten- gives a fictitious value to stock, that it has been instrumental in lowering the quality both of grade and full blood flocks. It is doubtless true that breeders have saved inferior rams entire, having faith that their being recorded would tide them into market at something better than a mutton price. That ewes have been retained in the breeding flock that, but for registry, would have gone to the butcher, trusting through the miraculous power of the stock ram to raise something that would bring in some money. Or if the breeder's pride would not suffer prohibition of the importation, either direct him to keep them in his own flock, his conscience, less sensitive perhaps, would perprices-but in Paris only, and at the ex- mit him to sell them to some novice. And so they have been allowed to breed on, reproducing their worthless selves, from generation to generation, spreading their con. $\stackrel{\rm R}{ ext{R}}\stackrel{\rm M}{ ext{M}}$ tamination from flock to flock, bringing disappointment to owners, and shouldering the disgrace of their shortcomings on registered prominent fact peers through all these life stock in general, and dragging down the breeder of such stock from his vantage

If the work of the reformer were simply to cavil and criticise, reform would be easy. But to originate a theory by way of improvement, that will withstand the objections of others, and the test of time, is quite another matter. But having considered the advan tages and defects of the register let us consider its possibilities. As neither the hope of reward nor the fear

of the severest punishment avail to present the commission of the greatest crimes for sake of gain it seems futile to attempt to tary. Provided such lambs may be retained improve the standing of the register as evi- upon the record by payment of an additiondence of purity of blood, or restrain mem- al fee of \$2 00 per head. bers from fraud if they are so inclined, by any penalties this Association has power to inflict; and it can only hope for improvement by throwing its whole moral influence in favor of absolutely honorable, fair and square dealing, down even to the minutiæ of the business.

The theoretical value of the register lies in part in its use by buyers to learn what members are breeding and have on hand for sale. Practically it has no such value, because the volumes are so long in forthcoming that the sheep recorded therein are mostly sold or dead before the record is out. A pamphlet published in the spring showing the changes in the stock of members by birth, death and purchase during the year would obviate the difficulty, and furnish a cheap and handy guide to buyers and sellers.

After sheep have passed out of the breeders' hands there is no certain way of determining their age, and if an appeal to the record was practicable, it would show nothing more than the date of record. If the certificate of registry and transfer stated the age of the sheep it would squelch the man you must all have met, who knows the age of a sheep by his teeth better than the owner can tell him.

Among the possibilities of the register might it not be arranged so that the fact of record would be evidence of the superior quality of the sheep, which at present it is not, and thus give owners of the best stock the advantages they deserve, and stimulate all to breed only the best, and discard inferior stock? Might we not, democratic as we are ourselves, profit by creating an aristocracy among the sheep, very much as the horsemen have with the trotting horse? A class of standard registered sheep, whose eligibility to record, as standard, should be fixed by certain rules of breeding and performance, which by way of illustration would read something as follows:

1. Any rang that has a record of 10 lbs. of scoured wool or 30 lbs. of unwashed wool not less than two inches in length, provided one of his get has become standard, shall be eligible.

2. Any ewe that shall have made a record of eight lbs. scoured or 20 lbs. unwashed. 3. Any ewe that has produced a standard

4. Any ram that has produced two or

more standard animals. 5. Any ram or ewe pred from standard animals; and as many other rules as may seem desirable to stamp a standard bred

Having provided rank and title for the nobility of our flocks based upon actual merit, may we not provide for cutting off

registered sheep as one of a high degree of

As a means of accomplishing this let the

New York State Sheep Shearings.

J. Horatio Earll, Skaneateles, N. Y., Secretary of the N. Y. State American Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association, sends the following report of the shearings held under the auspices of the State Association. Our sheep-breeders will be interested in knowing how those of the Empire State are getting along in these days of low wool and a cloudy

OWNER.	BREEDER.	NAME OF EHREP.	NAME OF SIRE.	Ear lab Number	e ye	Days' Growth.	Length Staple.	Weight		ece.
				N. N.	Age	Gre	Lei	We	lbs.	02.
		Shorn at Marc	ellus, April 26tl	1.						
	1	Rams.					1	1		-
I A Colton	Mrs L P Clark.	Mayor	Luck	319		390	21/4	13214	84	00
J Wylie	Owner	Dorastus	Figure Jr			356		96	23	02
Briggs Bros	Owner	Ewes	Cable Jr	27	2	363	21/8	98	28	15
avis Cossitt	Owner		Pittsburg	824	2	385	2%	70	15	14
Davis Co-sitt	Owner		D & J Judge	753	3	356	21/4	6914	16	11
Davis Cossitt	Owner		D & J Judge	745	3	356	3	71	19	06
T Morse	Owrer		Granger		2	356	214	85	16	10
T Morse	E Townsend		General Jr	99	1	365	214	76	19	02
T Morse			Granger	79		356	21/8	88	20	0814
J Wylie	Owner		Pattern	67	1	346	234	63	13	06
I A Colton	Owner		Boss Luck	74	2	356	21/2	76	16	14
A Colton			Boss Luck	75	2	360	2%	58	17	08
I A Colton	Owner	1	Boss Luck				21/4	85	18	08
I A Colton			Boss Luck	78	2	360	21/4	90	17	08
I A Colton			Boss Luck				21/2	92	17	03
A Colton	Owner		B ss Luck	77	2	360	3	80	16	08
	Shorn	at Canandaigus	, April 26th an	ed 2	7tl	1				
	1	Rams.	1	1		1				
J Wilson	R M Lee	R M Lee (8)	Middlesex	8		350	21/2	140	26	06%
C W Lewis			Reserve				2%	84	16	14%
V A Barden	Owner	********	Sam Jones	2	3	357	21/4	139	81	1014
1	-	Ewes.		1						
S Hickox			Prince Crimps		1	390	214	53	11	124
S Hickor			Tom Benton .	106	3		21/4	78	16	15%
S Hickex			Joe Brandt			387	2%	681/4	12	011
3 S Hickox			Joe Brandt		1	398	214	61	12	05
Collins			Farland Boy		1	392	214	59	15	02
Collins			Julius			392	21/2	46	11	0914
W Lewis			Ra zine	47			3	70	16	03%
W Lewis			Combination				2%	70	15	04
C W Lewis			Combination					77	15	10
C W Lewis			Almerin			385	2%	58	13	014
C W Lewis	. Owner		Almerin					54	12	121
R M Lee	. wner		Capt Blaine				3	68	17	15
R M Lee	. Owner		Capt Blaine	. 50				80	20	01

	Shorn	at	Rush.	May
**			Chi	mpio

Capt Blaine

apt Bla ne.

Champion. Champion.

		Shorn at Ru	ish, May 1st.							
		Rams.		1		I				
Peter Martin	Owner		Vici	380	2	363	2	89	26	12
C O Patridge	Martin & Par- tridge	Black Cloud	Vici	101	2	339	21/4	95	26	13
Croft&Bennett	Owners	**** *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Luna	137	1	400	234	105	24	05
Martin & Barton	F D Barton	Ewes.	Vici	685	3	368	2%	73	15	06
Peter Martin	Owner		Clingstone	357		363	2	75	16	12
Peter Martin	Owner		Vici	402	2	363	2%	69	17	08
Pe'er Martin	Owner		Standard Bearer	390	2	363	2%	79	19	05
Peter Martin	Owner		Vici	397		363	21/4		20	00
Peter Martin	Owner		Vici	403	2	353	21/4	63	19	05
			Vici		2	863	214	64	16	10
			Vici		2	363	21/4	63	16	00
Geo F Martin.	Owner		Vici	394	2	363	234	75	15	12

whose labels shall be forwarded to the Secre

Owner

THE BEST AND MOST PROFIT-ABLE SIZE FOR BULLOCKS.

Mr. A. B. Allen, of New York, says in

the National Stockman: "Those weighing not over 1,200 to 1,500 pounds are now preferred by the butchers, giving them the most profitable returns, as there is a less percentage of bone and offal, and the flesh is better marbled and more juicy and tender than in larger animals. Up to within a few years past the ambition of breeders and that of the butcher was to obtain the largest kind of bullocks; and the greater the size of them the greater the nerit in their eye, and the higher the price they would bring in the market. In former days we have seen the beef of bullocks weighing 3,000 pounds or so sell at double the price of such as were not more than half these weights. Their quarters were hung up conspicuously for show outside of the shop, and labeled as being those of prize animals: and many housekeepers were so ignorant of what was really good beef as to be beguiled by this display, and pay the extra price demanded for it, flattering themselves that they obtained something quite superior. I was myself one of them when a younger man, but after a few such speciens of coarse flesh, with the fat piled on the outside, instead of being mixed in fine streaks all through it, were placed on my table, I took good care to have no more from very big cattle, purchasing that only of medium or even of what might be called small animals. The meat of these was invariably uicy and tender, while that of the large size was so dry and tough it was scarcely when served up for steak, roast, o even boiled. The only economical method f consuming it, after selecting the choice est pieces, was to make the remainder into

In this market butchers do not want catle over 1,100 pounds., and generally prefer them a hundred under rather than over that weight. The great amount of waste in those animals loaded with fat makes their age American will not eat tallow. He prefers good butter to it, and hence this excess of fat is threwn away. The sattle grower who can get an animal up to 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. at less than two years of age, is the man who will get the most money out of the business hereafter. Early maturity is what is wanted to meet the demands of the times. Of course exporters want large heavy steers, the people of Great Britain requiring fatter meats than Americans. We notice that the early lambs marketed this year were generally very fat. Our opinion is that excessively fat mutton will soon be as hard of sale as very fat beef, or the big six or seven hun dred pound hog which found favor ten or fifteen years ago. Flesh, not fat, is what Americans require, and feeders should remember this when preparing stock for home consumption.

THE herd of Galloways owned by the late John J. Bush, of Lansing, has been closed out to George Coleman, of Howell, who is one of the oldest breeders in the State of this breed, and who now has a large herd.

An unusually large acreage of potatoes is being planted this year. A Dover, Lenawee County, man reports he planted 150 hills from one bushel of seed. What will the harvest be?

Farm Fences,

The Oxford (Ohio) Farmers' Club recent-

362 2% 365 3 364 3¼ 365 2% 264 2% 360 2¼ 360 2¼ 367 2½ 360 2½

ly discussed this very interesting topic. One member of the club said he thought the way to solve the problem was to do away with all fencing net absolutely necessary. The old custom of cutting a farm up into ten-acre lots ought to be abandoned as unprofitable. His farm was once fenced that way. It took 350 rods of fence, not including outside fence-which we cannot vet do without. Now he has one permanent blue grass pasture of twenty acres. All the rest is in one tract-no fence. Thus he saves 240 rods of the old 360. He saves cost of fence, of repairs and interest, of clearing fence rows and the increased labor of tilling in small fields; and moreover, has more land to cultivate, since there is no waste. He saves of land the equivalent of a strip 240 rods long and a half rod wide. He can cultivate the land at less cost because of less turning. He avoids the loss, too, incident to tramping by stock turned out at all seasons on the old ten-acre system. Under the new system he finds his timothy meadows last six or eight years, instead of three to four years, as he is never tempted to pasture the meadow. The cheapest fence is a wire and slat fence. He has them made with four galvanized wires, and old fence boards sawed into three and some four feet long. The posts are 16 feet apart-He likes best the fence made of slats three feet long, and a barbed wire stretched to the posts eight inches above the top of slats. This wire prevents pushing and reaching over by stock, and greatly increases the durability of the fence. The cost of such a fence is 75 cents a rod. A common pine board fence costs about \$1.50 and will not last so long. Boards soon give out about the nails. Poplar he finds more lasting. but too expensive now. Mr. McClintock said he can agree with Mr. Brown as to the great saving in having fewer fields. His meat very costly to consumers. The aver- farm once had about twenty. He is not quite sure but he will, some day, have to reduce it to but one. He likes three, however-one for corn, one for clover, and one for small grain. He found the old fence rows easily cultivated, and gave the best of crops. On this rotation we may have to seed oftener for meadows, but we have enough in fence and labor to enable us to stand that. He commenced using old rails in a kind of fence devised to utilize them. We cannot make any more rails and must use the old ones as long as possible. Mr. Elliott said he found the woven fences, made of light elm slats, woven by machines with ten No. 12 wires, excellent and cheap. The manufacturers offer to put them up, after the posts are set, for seventy-five cents a rod. They are four feet high. They make one with three foot slats, eight wires, for sixty cents a rod. The Shellabarger patent wire brace keeps this kind of fence from sagging and makes a better fence. It keeps straight and tight longer. Mr. Wet-

more said he had one of these fences and

finds if they are well made, with good locust

or cedar posts ten feet apart-eight feet is

better—they are the cheapest and best fence

he ever tried. He has board and rail fences,

but they cost more and are not so satisfactory as the woven fence.

Che Farm

LIBERTY FARMERS' CLUB.

an Interesting Meeting.—Corn and How to

Plant It-Cream vs. Butter.

The May meeting of the Liberty Farmer

Club was held at one of the residences on

the Lewis Brothers' farm. This farm con

tains 400 acres, part level and gravelly loam,

remainder rolling and some stony-excellent

wheat soil. This is one of the best farms,

as well managed and under as good cultiv

The first subject for discussion was

'Corn," which was opened with a paper by

3. H. Shafer, who advocated making corn

the principal crop and wheat secondary, as

wheat now scarcely pays the cost of raising,

and is carting the farm off to market and

selling it little by little. Better raise more

corn, feed it out on the farm, carefully save

all the fertilizers and judiciously apply to the

soil. This system of farming will not only

bring a better cash profit, but greatly in-

crease the fertility of our farms, as a hoed

or cultivated crop does not draw from the

soil as much as a thickly sowed crop. Cost

of raising corn. 14 cents per bushel of ears,

including interest and taxes on the land at

To prepare the land and plant the corn,

nanure heavily, plow seven or eight inches

deep, fit well, plant three feet eight inches

apart each way, three kernels in a hill. Each

hill will produce as much corn when three-

In the discussion W. E. Kennedy advoc

ated planting corn only three feet apart each

way and two kernels in a hill. When corn

commenced to tassel and ear, it wanted the

ground all shaded, as then the corn draws

nost of its growing and maturing strength

from the atmosphere through the foliage.

Lewis and Edwards planted three feat eight

inches apart; Speare and Choate four feet

Mr. Wetherby cultivated as soon as corn

was up close to the hills and when the

ground was wet. Thought the first culti-

vating the most important. F. Lewis favors

working the corn as soon as possible; uses

throws the dirt close around the hills.

The past seventeen years, with the excep-

tion of two years (last year being one of

to the acre. Mr. Speer has raised 130 bush-

els of white dent. Mr. Kennedy in 1886

raised 1411 bushels on ten acres. On the

kind of corn to plant there were different

opinions, the yellow and white dent varie-

Mr. Choate preferred yellow dent, which

nad larger roots than the white dent, hence

could stand the drought better and was a

stronger grower. Kennedy and Wetherby

believed in cutting up corn as soon as it was

glazed, as stalks were better. Lewis Choate

and Edwards wanted the corn ripe to make

good stalks and better corn. Mr. Edwards

said he had never seen real bright, good

stalks when they were cut up green as they

Crows, Corn and Cutworms.

would color in curing or in the stack.

ies had the most advocates.

them) they had raised 100 bushels of corn

cultivator the last time through which

eight apart, as it will four feet apart.

ation as any in Liberty.

\$40 per acre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Che Forse.

Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan for 1888.

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SOME QUERIES ANSWERED.

SOUTH LYON, May 14th, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR: -- Being a reader of the FARMER and deriving much benefit from it, I write for a little information: 1 write for a little information:
1st. Is there a Veterinary School in this
State? If so, where located? If not, where

State? It so, where rocated?

2d. Is there any such thing as finding a thoroughbred Morgan horse? It so, where?
What is their size and general color? What ount of speed do they possess?

> Yours respectfully, W. H. Y.

1st. There is not a school devoted to veterinary science in this State. There is a department connected with the State Agricultural College, under the charge of a very competent and painstaking instructor, Dr. E. A. A. Grange, but it is only intended to give students a general knowledge of the science sufficient to enable them to care intelligently for live stock, and not to fit them for practitioners. This department may be extended in the future, but at present necessary in a school of that description. The American Veterinary College, New

York City, is the leading veterinary college in the United States. 2d. There is no such horse as a "thoroughbred Morgan' in existence. Many of the so called Morgans are less than half bloods. The most noted trotting sire of the family living was Daniel Lambert 102, who has about 30 performers in the :30 list, but only one has got below :20. Now Daniel Lambert was sired by Ethan Allen, and his dam was Fanny Cook by Abdallah 1. Ethan Allen 43 was sired by Black Hawk 5, he by Sherman Morgan. Both the dams of Ethan Allen and Black Hawk are of unknown breeding. Western Fearnaught 941 has about as much Morgan blood in him as any one we know of. His sire, Fearnaught 132, was by Young Morrill 118, he by Old Morrill, dam by the Steve French horse, by Flint Morgan. He sired Prince Arthur 2:18. the fastest horse by any Morgan sire. But Pince Arthur's dam is of unknown breed-. As to size, the Morgans are naturally below medium, the original Justin Morgan being a small horse. They are very compact, enduring, good drivers, and have the trotting instinct well developed. When crossed with open gaited trotters, such as the Hambletonians, the stride is lengthened and the speed increased. In our own State Magna Charta mares are deservedly popular because, bred to Hambletonian stallions the result has been to produce both speed and natural trotting action. Belle F. 2:1514, lode, a son of Hambletonian, dams by to the Old World. It will be a long time are conspicuous examples of this breeding. As a family the Morgans produce trotters when bred to almost any other family of the horse, but not the fastest trotters without a cross of some other fast trotting family. such as the Hambletonians. In color the Morgans are blacks, dark chestnuts, bays and browns. The Black Hawks are always blacks and the Fearnaughts generally dark chestnuts. Justin Morgan, the founder of

NEEDS CORRECTION.

of thoroughbred bloed in his veins.

the family, was a bay, as was his sire. True

Britain, and undoubtedly had a good deal

The Canadian Live Stock Journal has the following in its April issue regarding a stallion owned at Morewood, Canada:

"Mambrino Spangle, the high-bred trotting stallion, is a golden chestnut, stands hands high, weighs 1,300 lbs., has strong bone, superior style and finish, substance, beauty, gentleness and purity of gait. He traces through the best class of speed producing trotting crosses to the thoroughored, and is registered in Vol. V of the National Register. Foaled July, 1880, sired by Waldron's Mambrino, dam by Stranger; record 2:32. The 2nd dam is by Sherman dorgan, with two performers in the 2:30 Waldron's Mambrino, foaled 1877, is by Fisk's Mambrino 2:14, which cost \$12,000 in cash, and has four performers in the 2:30 Mambrino is by Mambrino Chief, the founder of the Mambrino family, and stands next to Rysdyk's Hambletonian as a speedproducer. He traces back to imported Messenger. His dam is by Marshal Chief two performers in the 2:30 list, and dam by Pilot jr., with nine performers Pilot jr. is also sire of the dams of Maud S. 2:08%, and Jay Eye See 2:10. The third dam is by Harris' Hambleby Bishop's Hambletonian, by imported Messenger.

Mambrino Spangle is not registered in had an idea that Jerome Eddy, 2:161/2, was Vol. V of the National Register if by that the the fastest, but Mr. Chester is such high au-Journal means Wallace's Trotting Register, the only register of trotting horses known. Nor is he registered in any other volume. 2:16%. Figures are wonderful things in Neither is his sire, Waldron's Mambrino, their way. or his dam. He, therefore, would not be eligible to registry unless he has a record under 2:30. Mambrino Chief Jr. (Fiske's) has a record of 2:34 1/4, not 2:14. His registered number, however, is 214, a very different matter. If the other points in the "notice" are as correct as those referred to, Mambrino Spangle is a great horse, and will tucky. The price is reported at \$15,000, which do Michigan credit, as it is presumed he we consider larger than the price got for Bell must have been bred in this State. The owner of Mambrino Spangle ought, however, to get the Journal to revise that pedigree.

Cleveland Bays.

The Cleveland Bay is a good horse for the farmer. Excellent in disposition, showy and stout, he is at home before the carriage or the plow. The breed originated in the district of Cleveland, Yorkshire, England, and while their early history was somewhat obscure they were classed as a family if not as a distinct breed early in the present century. They are now acknowledged to be a distinct breed, handing down certain qualities for which they are noted, to a remarkable degree of exactness, reproducing T. A. SLOCUM, M 181 Pe rist., New York

themselves with almost a certainty. They have been much used for agricultural purposes in England, being quicker of step and in all respects more useful than the heavier draft breeds. The Cleveland bay was produced in the first instance by crossing the thoroughbred racehorse on large, active Yorkshire mares, and the desirable characteristics fixed by mating the best specimens till the breed was established, and could be relied upon to transmit those qualities. The racehorse toned down the coarse features of the Yorkshire mares and imbued the offspring with pluck and staying qualities. Still the Cleveland Bays of early days must have been very powerful animals, for it is related of them that when used as pack animals among the Yorkshire hills a long ton divided among three of them was not an excessive burden. They were noted as coaching horses before the days of railroads, and were still further improved for this purpose by fresh infusions of thoroughbred blood. This was done in such a way as to maintain the established characteristics of the breed while improving it in energy, form and endurance at a higher rate of speed. Youatt, a noted authority on the horse, says of them that "they will support a continuance of fatigue, and have been known to travel the extraordinary distance of sixty or seventy miles within twenty-tour hours, with heavy loads, three and even four times a week, besides being employed during the intermediate days." The modern Cleveland Bay is certainly a grand horse. He stands from 16 to 17 hands high and weighs from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, of a rich bay color, kind in disposition and is in every way a utility horse; net too lazy to drive to town and stout enough to pull a plow through the stiffest sod without over-exertion. As a breed they are noted for their uniformity in color, well set shoulders, broad, deep chests it has not the means or appliances which are short, stout necks, excellent quarters and remarkably good legs and feet. They are stylish and active without being nervous or irritable, and this reliability in disposition makes them invaluable for use on the farm. Their characteristics are fixed and transmitted with great certainty to their grade offspring, which is a valuable feature, as they may be relied on to produce matched teams. Other things being equal, a matched team will bring more money than two single horses and for this reason there is a great advantage to the breeder in being able to produce colts of a uniform type. The farmer should raise colts that may safely receive their initiatory lesson before the plow or harrow. and the man who, possessing a team of native farm mares, breeds them to a good representative of the Cleveland Bay family makes no mistake. He may not get showy coach horses if his mares are plain, but he will get a type of horse that is always in demand in the large cities at remunerative prices for business purposes, or, if breeding for his own use, he will raise model horse for all around use on the farm. In Yorkshire the Cleveland Bay is the general purpose horse of the farmer and plows the fields and does the road work before the carriage or under the saddle. In the towns he is the trappy coach horse of the millionaire. The comparatively few bred in this country so far are in active demand as coach or park horses, for which purpose they are eminently fitted. While we are importing choice specimens for breeding purposes. European agents are eagerly buying up the product at and George V. 2:20, both sired by Master- good long prices and shipping them back Magna Charta 105, a son of Morgan Eagle, before the supply is up to the demand, although an increasingly large number are imported to this country each year. The introduction of the Cleveland Bay was a

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says:

into the native stock of the country .- Phila.

Horse Gossip.

THE pacer Aaron R., record 2:20, died a

MESSRS. Savage & Farnum, of this city.

ast week received a postal card from Turkey:

"Intending to improve lecal breeds, please

send your catalogue to Eug. Rodigas, Agent of the Imperial Altoman Bank, Tivas, Asia

THE Cleveland Bay horse Romeo 344, owned

by Mr. C. B. Truesdell, of Canton, this county,

died on Thursday of last week of inflam-

mation of the bowels. He was five years old,

was bred in England, and imported by Geo.

E. Brown & Co., Aurora, Ill. His colts were

so very good that his loss will be severely felt

in that neighborhood. He stood 163/4 hands

THE value of the stakes in the Brooklyn

Handicap, recently won by The Bard, was

\$8,525, of which \$7,025 goes to The Bard, \$1,-

000 to Hanover, and \$500 to Exile. When the

winter-books opened The Bard was quoted at

40 to 1, he being regarded as broken down.

As the race was run over a very heavy track,

with good weights up and in excellent time,

it is safe to say the winner is in good form.

W. T. CHESTER, compiler of "Chester's

Complete Trotting and Pacing Record," in a

recent table of trotting sires and their pro-

duce, puts Charley Hilton, 2:171/2, as the

fastest of the get of Louis Napoleon. We

thority that we suppose we shall have to ac-

cept his statement that 2:17% is faster than

JOHN MADDEN has sold to S. A. Browne &

Co., proprietors of Kalamazoo Stock Farm,

Kalamazoo, the bay stallion Warlock 3378.

foaled 1880, by Belmont 24; dam Waterwitch.

by Pilot, Jr. 12; 2d dam, Fanny, by Kin-

kead's St. Lawrence. Warlock was bred by

A. J. Alexander, at Woodburn Farm, Ken-

Boy when the two stallions are compared.

THE Department of Agriculture estimates

the damage done by the chinch bug to the

crops of the country last year at sixty million

Consumption Surely Cured.

Please inform your readers that I have

ositive remedy for the above named disease

By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases

have been permanently cured. I shall be

glad to send two bottles of my remedy FRE

to any one of your readers who have con

sumption if they will send me their Express

and P. O.address.

in height, and weighed 1,400 pounds.

Pittsburg, Pa., last week.

Minor, Turkey.

April 4, 1888.

The corn crop is one of the most profitable of our crops, but the cutworm seems to lay claim to it and sometimes destroys a large age of it. Seventy years among this crop, I know much of the habits of this planting them not less than three feet by insect. Like all evil doers, it loves darkness. Look for it in the day time and you will find step in the right direction, and nothing but it burrowed a number of inches down. Just good can come of the infusion of such blood before day dawns you will find it quite near the top. At ten o'clock it is two or more inches below. Its method is to eat the plant off just about the top of the ground. We see the wise arrangement between the animal and vegetable species. The animal lives on the vegetable product, which seems

the most natural. In the year 1816 a man showed my father how to prepare seed corn to prevent crows pulling it up. This was the method: Take about a half pint of tar, dissolve it as quick ly as possible, put in about six quarts of corn, stir it one and a half minutes, then drain off the water. Stir in a little plaster of Paris, or some dry matter, which separates the kernels one from another. Spread it till it cools.

One man said to me on one occasion: "The crows are pulling the corn," I went proves most profitable in his individual to the field. All I could find pulled were perhaps a dozen or two hills. I tarred some corn for a friend and he planted some the next day. It came up well. He continued planting the three following days, each day planting less. When prepared it will come up at the end of twelve months as well as the first day. One advantage in tarring is if a cold, wet storm comes on after planting it will not rot. The greatest advantage is that you can let the crows come into your field, and if you keep out all scarecrows they will destroy the cutworm. If you will but watch you will see the crows leaving the field between daylight and sunrise. Le the crows in where they have been shut out till the worms are quite plenty, and in two years hardly enough will be found to pay the crow for coming."

Exterminating Wild Mustard.

As wild mustard, or charlock, is becom ng quite a pest in certain of the olde portions of our State, the mode in which New York farmer manages to exterminat t will be of interest to our farmer:

"My plan has been to turn in second-cro clover in August, fit thoroughly, fertilize liberally, and sow early, thereby securing strong growth before wheat goes into winter quarters. Frost kills all mustard germinating in fall. If wheat winters well no mustard will show itself in the crop. In ase wheat kills out in some expesed spots then the enemy will show itself, and you which injures the hay. must pull all that appears, and under no circumstances permit a stalk to seed. It is of the utmost importance that the soil should be kept improving, as it requires a strong crop of wheat to completely occupy the ground. If you have good or fair wheat land, well drained, and are determined to rid it of mustard you can accomplish the object and ecure fine and paying crops at the same At least such has been my exper-

ience. "Large fields on my farm, that twenty ears ago were yellow with mustard, are

rotation, and if scattering stalks show them selves I pull them every time, besides passing over the fields two or three times during the season and searching for them. Clover and wheat-clover and wheat, with no spring crop whatever, have done the business for me."

Churning Whole Milk. Henry Stewart, who is authority on dairy matters, says: When the whole milk is churned, the labor is increased in proportion to the differences in the quantity, which is 75 per cent. or more. It is obvious that if 20 quarts of ordinary cream will make 10 pounds of butter, and 100 quarts of milk will yield 20 quarts of cream, one must have 220 pounds of milk in the churn instead of 40 pounds of cream for 10 pounds of butter. The labor is readily seen to be very much increased. Again the whole milk must be churned while it is fresh, and before the cream is raised; this results in an inferior quality of butter. Another objection to churning the whole milk is that the time is considerably lengthened; three or four hours are required to get the butter from the whole milk, and a less quantity of butter is procured, as may be easily understood by considering the action produced by the churning and the character of the milk. For instance, the milk contains a certain quantity of very small particles of butter, which by reason of physical laws of matter take on the form of globules. These very small globules, few larger than 1-2400 of an inch, exist in a viscous fluid which keeps them in suspension and apart from each other. To get butter from this milk, it is agitated and beaten in the churn, by which the butter globules are thrown and dashed together with force enough to cause them to adhere. In the milk, these being widely separated, require a long time to be brought together, and some of the smallest will escape at any rate, however long the churning may go on. In cream these butter globules are brought together four or five times nore closely in proportion to the thickness of the cream and consequently they more quickly coa lesce and gather when agitated in the churp and being more closely confined few escape being caught in the churning, because the adhesive granules of the first-made butter are more numerous and the containing fluid -the butter-milk-is smaller in quantity It may be compared to netting fish in a

pond. In a large pond, with 1,000 fish in

it, one cannot gather fish with a scoop net

so quickly, or so abundantly, as in a small-

er pond with the same number of fish in it.

The analogy is evident.

"Pedigree" Seed Potatoes. Mr. E. S. Goff, horticulturalist of the New York Experimental Station, found, as the result of a long series of tests, that the productiveness of any strain of potatoes can be materially increased by the continued selection for seed of tubers from the most productive hills. If this be the case, even to a less pronounced degree than the experiments seem to indicate, the aims of the grower of seed potatoes should be directed towards the production of the greatest average yield per hill rather than of the largest crop per acre. No experienced grower now denies that whole tubers planted sufficiently far apart to permit the fullest development of each individual hill or plant, give the largest yield per hill; hence the most natural course for the conscientious seed-grower would be to use only whole tubers of at least medium size for seed 15 inches apart for early sorts, and three feet by 20 or 24 inches apart for late vari-

The same course of reasoning by which we arrive at these conclusions would lead to the conviction that the method of close cutting and close planting practised long and continuously by the majority of growers at the East, which method prevents the full development of the individual hill, is the chief cause of the gradually decreasing yields, and the much complained of "degeneration" of varieties. I am quite sure this decadence i due more in management than to natural endency, and that the "running out" can easily be arrested by skilful treatment. I submit all this merely as a suggestion to the seed-grower who desires to raise pedigree seed. The grower for market, however, plants for the largest quantity of marketable potatoes from the area planted; hence he must follow the system of planting which case. - N. Y. Tribune.

Agricultural Items

THE Indiana wheat crop being only abou 42 per cent of an average, farmers are prepar ing to put in an unusual breadth of corn.

THE new potato, Moore's Daketa Seedling s a native of Dakota and a seedling of the Blue Neshanock, once a very popular and prolific variety.

EXPERIMENTS at the Ohio Experiment Station show that whole potatoes produce better yields than cut seed, the rate of yield decreas. ing with the size of the pieces. There is however a larger per cent of small potatoes.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. E. Farmer says that common baking soda will prevent the weevil from working in beans. He put half a pound of soda in a two-bushel bag of beans and was not troubled with weevils.

C. M. WEED says new clever hay should not be stacked over the remains of old stacks on account of the clover-hay worm which infests old stacks. The leavings in the hay mow and yards should be removed as far as possible for the same reason.

THE Rural New Yorker thinks that it is uite unnecessary to mix either salt or lime with well-cured hay. If the weather is such that the hay goes into the barn damp, it may not be amiss to use salt or lime to arrest or correct excessive fermentation and heating,

An Illinois farmer recently lost 13 head of cattle he had fed on wheat straw during the winter. The cause of death was a profound mystery until a post mortem examination on three of the animals showed a ball of twine as large as a man's fist in each stomach, and of the kind used on the owner's binder.

THE Rural World says: The fertility in a good farm that has never been abused is practically inexhaustible if rightly managed. Many of our best farmers, blessed with strong horse sense and keen insight, have found now being cropped with spring grain in the this to be so in their own experience. They had no great amount of book knowledge, but they had learned by coming in contact with good farmers who had preceded them in the work, and by observation and experience what was necessary to be done to keep up

Che Poultry Pard.

Poultry Droppings in Compost.

Manure being indispensable to the farmer he should exhaust all means of home production before spending a dollar in buying artificial fertilizer. Much may be done in this way without unusual labor or expense, and even with profitable saving of substances valuable for food and with other advantages. The manure from the poultry may be carefully saved; muck may be dug out of swamps and the swamps ditched and drained and turned to most useful purpose; the refuse of villages, and every form of decomposed animal and vegetable matter, may be most beneficially gathered and used for compost. Poultry manure alone is too concentrated for common use, especially when applied on the surface, but when mixed with other manure, especially that of cows or pigs, it is worth much more than an equal quantity of barn manure. I have been in the habit of spreading the manure from the poultry house, removed weekly, over the other manure, so that when the heap is moved the whole becomes intimately mixed. and the richer poultry manure quickly starts an active fermentation which improves the quality of the coarse manure. - N. Y. Trib-You cannot convince a certain Oneida

county man who has sold \$40.54 worth of eggs, or 188 dozen, the product of 72 hens since New Year's, that there is no money in poultry. He thinks the secret of getting eggs is more in the feed than in the breed, and ascribes part of his success to the free use of milk, especially the curd of sour milk. They would eat five or six quarts per day. He feeds mixed grains, gives warm water, a little red pepper in a mush of cornmeal and wheat middlings stirred into sweet skimmed milk; meat, cabbage, or wheat in the bundle at noon.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural New Yorker, who has had experience, says that after all the old hen is the cheapest, safest, most reliable incubator for the farmer, even if she is a little "cranky" sometimes. No incubator yet made, says this correspondent can run itself and hatch chickens; it requires an infinite amount of watching and tending. The machine cannot be kept in the living room unless one's nose is oblivious to smells, and any place where the temperature fluctuates much is fatal to his hopes of chickens.

THE requirements of sitting hens differ from those of other hens. By their keeping quiet, and without exercise, not much is required to sustain vitality, and that should be of such a nature as to digest slowly, and keep up animal heat; hence, whole grain, preferable corn, is the best. Soft food of any kind is soon digested, and the hen leaves the nest very frequently, or become quite poor. Food and water, and a good dust bath, should always be on hand when the sitters come off. A. F. HUNTER, in the N. E. Farmer, says

try is that obtained by a cross of Brown Leghorn cock on Plymouth Rock hens. This cross produces hardier birds than pure breds of any breed; they are somewhat smaller than the pure Rocks, hence will mature earlier and come to laving quicker, and when got to laving have much of the stickto-it-iveness of the Leghorns. L K. FELCH very justly says fancy in feathers is carried to the extreme when a

large proportion of the progeny must be destroyed to get a few extra fine feathers-Incubators, he thinks, are not yet perfected, or else those who use them have something to learn. No artificial rearing is equal to the natural mother for yielding large, vigorous breeding fowls.

THE "best breed" is the one that has the best care and is kept under the most favorable circumstances, says the Orange County Farmer. Care and feed are more than

THERE are about 102,272,000 fowls in the United States, yet the value of eggs brought to this country from abroad is considerably over a million of dollars annually.

A correspondent of the Poultry Monthly says he killed a fine lot of valuable chicks by use of a remedy for lice consisting of lard, snuff and sulphur; and warns others to keep sulphur away from young chickens.

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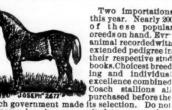
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COMMIS

s. Seowst

We had convincing proof in 1886 that spraying the orchard is the one sure and only remedy for codling moth and other insects destructive to fruit, after having tried successively year after year, different methods hitherto recommended (such as turning swine in the orchard), but with no perceptible diminution in worms and wormy fruit. When Prof. Cook first recommended the spraying of orchards with poisons we made a test of it promptly, and the result was surprising to all who heard of it. We sprayed our trees once only, when the apples were the size of peas. If only one spraying is given, I think that the best time to do the work; when done earlier, there is danger to the bees, nor do I think it so effectual, as the larvæ get in their work on the young fruit quite early. We had thirteen hundred bushels of most beautiful apples. and no worms; but as I mentioned this in the FARMER at the time I only repeat it to add my testimony in favor of the treatment, and to say I think that the same plan really works well with the plum curculio. I had no faith in it until I tried it with our plum trees, which are large and bloom profusely every year but were soon free of the plums as they were stung by the curculio and dropped off. When we prepared the poison for the apple orchard, in passing the plum trees, we turned the spray on those, and had the first and only crop of plums we had ever had. The grape vines were treated the same way with a spray when we found an insect -I forget his name-was eating the grapes as soon as out of bloom; but after one dose we saw no more of him. The cherry trees were treated with kerosene emulsion for black aphis with perfect success; in fact a good force pump is as essential to fruitraising as a broom in the kitchen, and the price of a good substantial pump ought not to be begrudged.

We used Paris green, as London purple was not to be had, and as it was effectual, would not go far for the purple; and shall never think of neglecting orchard spraying while legions of bugs and worms lie in wait for fruit and foliage.

MRS. M. A. FULLER.

MEETING OF POMOLOGISTS.

The South Haven and Casco Pomological Society met May 14th to discuss the care of trees, from planting up to fruiting.

T. A. Bixby-1 should care for trees the stalk and the first year I trim but little. The second year cut back and use the knife freely, every day if necessary. I think about three limbs make a good top, but I avoid crotches as they are likely to split down. By leaving the limbs to grow the body is lus Japonicus. - Our Country Home. more stocky.

A. Voorhees-I commenced setting many years since. I would make a good stocky tree and avoid a heavy top, and cultivate. Cultivation is the only thing that can make a tree grow. Mulching will not answer, as the second year it will be ant to die. Shade trees need cultivation as much as other trees. J. Lannin-It would be almost useless for a man to spend his time digging up sod. If planted on the road side where it trim to three or four feet high. There is a dormant bud on each side of the limbs cut off. About the middle of July, after the first year. I cut all the surplus limbs off and form my top, and keep a good top which will make a good body.

R. S. Dean-I had a plum tree which I trimmed up as recommended and I found there was not strength enough in the body to hold up the top.

E. S. Smith-I kept losing pear trees by blight, and I only stopped it by letting the suckers grow on south side of tree, and I think the blight is caused in most cases by sun scald, and I find the bark shows it every time. I think standard pears are preferable to dwarfs, as the root or quince stock will not support a large top. Cultivation is the proper care of trees.

J. Lannin-If the dwarfs are set so low then the tree will become something between a dwarf and a standard and support a large top. I am also now trying an experiment. I have bought a number of bolts of musquito netting to cover the entire top of my plum trees and see if I can get ahead of the curculio. After I have tried this I

Topic for next meeting will be managing and cultivating strawberries.

W. H. PAYNE, Sec.

Rapid Growing Vines for the Veranda I am often asked to recommend some quick-growing vine for use about verandas and porches. There are several good ones which will produce a dense shade after the middle of June or the first of July, but I would not advise any one to depend on hardy vines are so much more satisfactory. Plant a bittersweet or an American ivy, or a honeysuckle, or a clematis, for future use and pleasure. While it is growing you can

rapid growers for shade. One of the best is the old morning glory, with its pink and blue and white and purthing finer than a tangle of these vines covered from daylight till 10 o'clock each to lean them over one side. To thus loosen day with their myriad blossoms. In richness of color and delicacy of texture, they are quite equal to the finest hot-house flowers, and if we could grow them in our green houses they would be wonderfully popular. Imagine them trained along the rafters, or artists, who have an eye for the beautiful, and who recognize it wherever it is found, love to paint these delicate blossoms. They must have a rich soil made deep and mel-

Another pretty vine is the scarlet flowering bean. Its foliage may be a trifle coarse, but the brilliant color of its clustered flowers, as seen among the green leaves. makes you forgetful of the fact. It likes a stick or bush better than a string support. This summer I saw it growing on a trellis along with a white clematis, and the effect was fine, because of the contrast between

the flowers. The ornamental gourds will soon cover a this account are desirable, but they are so coarse that I would not like to plant them about the house. They will do better for covering a summer house where shade is considered more than beauty. But they are most satisfactory when seen from a distance, and in general effects rather than in individual ones. Where a screen is wanted very early in the season, and one is not particular as to what it is made of, these plants will satisfy better than anything else that I know of, because of their remarkably rapid growth. They develop as fast as the traditional "Jonah's Gourd," of which plant they may be distant relatives.

A plant known mostly by the name of growth and pretty foliage. I have never found, they should be cut out with a sharp simply to illustrate the general principle seen it named in the catalogues of dealers in plants, though it is possible that some of them have seed of it for sale under a name that I am not familiar with. It has a leaf shaped something like that of the garden cucumber, but very much more delicate in color and texture. It puts out tendrils which clasp and cling about whatever they come in contact with, and it often goes to tops of small trees by the middle of summer. It has a cluster of feathery white flowers which are really pretty. They are succeeded by fruit about two inches long by an inch across, thickly covered with spines-miniature prickly cucumbers in appearance. They fall off when they ripen and deposit their seed in the ground. Next spring young plants come up in great quantities about the old one, and once planted you will have no trouble about keeping them, for they will take care of themselves.

Last season a new variety of hop from Japan was introduced into this country, and I have seen it growing in several gardens the present summer. It seems to be a desirable plant of very rapid growth. Its foliage is shaped very much like that of the hop in ordinary cultivation, but it is rather finer in texture, and is perhaps more deeply cut. It seems to be as rapid a grower as the gourd, and is much prettier, but I do not think it would prove as desirable for covering large surfaces, judgsame as for corn. I should trim to a whip ing from what I have seen of it this season But this has been such a dry season that no plant has had a chance to show what it is capable of doing, so it would be unfair, perhaps, to judge it by what it has done in our dry, parched soil. It is catalogued as Humu-

> Destroying Apple Borers. Prof. Forbes, Illinois State Entomologist, makes the following timely suggestions in

reference to fighting apple-borers: Preventing the laying of eggs is best accomplished by washing the trunk and larger branches of the tree three or four times in summer with a strong solution of soft soap, shade trees in the wood and set them in the to which has been added a little crude carbolic acid. The soil should be evenly has not been plowed for years they must be smoothed about the base of the tree, se that mulched, but it will pay to plow along the the mixture may reach the lower portion of the horticultural ministry—I would have roadside if trees are planted. I would cut the trunk where the round-headed borer is apt to lay its eggs. Washing soda added to In fruit trees we cut all the limbs off and the soft soap, until the whole is of the consistency of thick paint, is also thought to make an excellent wash for repelling the heetles. In central and southern Illinos the first application should be made about the middle of May, and succeeding applica-

tions at intervals of about three weeks. Destroying eggs and larvæ should be done in August, September and October. By a careful examination of the trees during this time the eggs and young larvæ may be detected, and by the judicious use of a knife they may easily be killed. If the ground is smoothed off about the young trees early in the season the insects in the lower part of the trunk are more readily reached; or an excellent way is to compel the beetles to lay their eggs where they can be easily reached by mounding the bases of the trees, either with sand, which is best as it does not crack open and allow the beetle that the graft can throw out roots for itself | to deposit below the surface, or with ordinary soil. According to Hon. J. W. Robinson, for many years a successful orchardist in central Illinois, one man can usually examine and kill all eggs or borers in five hundred or more trees per day.

Cabbage Growing.

According to my experience the following are the essential points in cultivating this crop: Manure the ground highly, plow deeply, work thoroughly. As to soil, a on a barn or a trellis, and every shoot is cut heavy moist one is appropriate. The earliest back alike. In the course of time there are varieties are best sown in hot beds, and a few strong shoots at the top, the whole of transplanted early into such soil as I have the lower part naked, or with but a few described, setting them a distance of 18 inches apart.

In planting be particular to set the plants down into the soil up to the first leaf, no matter what the length of stem. The later them year after year, because some of the kinds may be properly sown in a seed bed, from the middle to the last of spring. Do not seed too quickly, and thin out so that they will not make too slender plants with long stumps. Shade and water are necesdepend on some of the annuals or other sary generally to late sowing. Hoe often, and stir the ground deeper as the plants advance, drawing up a little earth each time, until heading begins, when they should be ple flowers. It is difficult to imagine any- well dug between and hilled considerably. When partly headed I think it advisable

the roots a little will sometimes avoid the bursting of full grown heads. For insects of all kinds the best remedy is to grow and head quickly. The next best with me has been sulphur sifted on often previous to heading and during the process hanging from the posts in that careless way I have tried many others but this is the most characteristic of them when growing in the effectual, though I always watch with garden. It is not to be wondered at that the pleasure for new remedies with a view to their unprejudiced trial. As to varieties I have found nothing for all general purposes that beats the "Early Winnigstadt," alare poems in color. To grow them well you though for extreme earliness I would recommend the Little Pixie, Early Wyman or low for the roots to spread far and wide in, Early Jersey Wakefield. While I make no weaker ones grow. Only in this way can we and you must give them strings or bushes specialty of this crop, yet these are some of get branches where we need them.

to climb on. They continue in bloom till my observations about it as they occur in In the old world they make good use of reviewing experience and study.-Popular Gardening.

To Prevent the Peach Tree Borer.

One of the best peach orchards in Connecticut is the property of the thrifty Shakers, at Shaker Station, in Hartford Lombardy poplars—columnar trees. County, and is the special pride of R. H. Van Deusen. Mr. Van Deusen has sucpainting the trunks with a compound, the recipe for which has heretofore been sold for large surface with their great leaves, and on \$3. He has finally consented to make it and a dozen or two at the top would remain. public. His treatment is as follows:

size of a half-bushel measure in circumferand digging down four or six inches or to over the whole orchard in this manner. Then make a trowel of hard wood-maple is preferable-with which clean the dirt away from the trunk to the first roots, and brush the dirt away from the body of the trees with a broom. After three days examine for the borers, and if they are imtell at glance by their excrements, some Wild Cucumber " is much used to cover times mixed with oozing gum, on the bark of That may or may not be so. It is not my verandas at the west, because of its rapid the trunk. If any indications of borers are point to discuss this here. The object is inches above the surface of the ground. Im- denied. mediately sprinkle on all the powdered sulphur that the compound will hold, then haul up the earth about the tree and the job is tree. It is the disinfectant odor that keeps make one gallon of the compound are as folfrom wood ashes, three pints; whale oil so as to have a perfect emulsion. Then add the soft soap, and after mixing this thoroughly, stir in the sulphur. The more perfectly the mixing is done the better. These country store, and ought not to make the cost more than 60 cts. per gallon. One man can mix a barrel of it in a day, and can apply it to 500 trees in a day. The application should be repeated every spring from May 15th to June 1st, in latitude 42°. If care is taken to thoroughly extract whatever borers may be in the trunks in the first place, and to apply the compound liberally, there will be no difficulty in the future: -N. E. Home-

Making Shapely Trees.

Thomas Meehan, in the Country Gentleman, discourses wisely relative to the influence and importance of pruning on the shape and growth of trees. Mr. Meehan, who is well known through his practical writings on topics connected with trees and fruits, savs:

For all that has been written, how fe well understand that pinching back a growing branch weakens it! Yet it is a truth that should be learned by heart, and rehearsed once a year, lest it be forgotten. Some of the most important operations of gardening depend on recognizing this truth, and were I to undertake a gardening university—a college where young men should be educated to re-room, and possibly in the dormitories beside.

Even cutting back mature branches weakens a tree, for all they seem to grow so strong after being pruned. Look at a willow stump annually cut back for osiers, and look at the chance one in some corner of the lot left to grow up to a tree. The branches on the stump annually cut back will make growths of five or even ten feet. No such growth can be found on the mature tree. True, but the trunk of the tree may be nine or twelve inches in circumference, while your osier stump will be but three or four. Or look at the annually trimmed osage orange hedge. The one in the corner, suffer ed to grow as a tree, is a tree, with a tree's glorious trunk, and the broad spreading head which a tree should be proud of, but the plants in the hedge have stems no thicker than the wrist. This tests the vigor ques tion by actual growth; and how about longevity? Does the osier stump last as long as the willow tree-the osage hedge as long as the tree in the corner? Does the pollarded street tree last as long as the noble specimen on somebody's lawn? Nobody will answer affirmatively.

Everybody must know that pruning branch really weakens it. But when we actually come to every-day practice in the garden, among our fruit trees, vines or ornamental things, who ever thinks of it or recognizes it? Here is a grape vine trained weak shoots or leaves, of no use whatever from the grape-grower's point of view. O it may be a pretty ornamental bush or ever green tree, annually "trimmed" with shears entting off the heads and sides; in a few years the branches have all died out below. and a bunch of twigs -crow's nests-from the summit is all that there is left of the once lovely bush. One can pass many a garden where the whole shrubbery, through this ignorant trimming, looks as if the worn-out brooms of street scavengers had been brought in and stuck about to orna-

ment the grounds. The good course to pursue in getting tree or vine to be uniform, is-remembering that pinching back a growing shoot weak ens it-to do this work while the growth is going on. Suppose, for instance, the shoots on a growing vine are all weakish at the bottom, and a few strong ones are pushing at the top, we should pinch these strong ones back, and take out the growing point soon after it starts, or as soon as it occurs to us that the lower branches need strengthening. If it be an evergreen that we would thicken at the bottom, pinch out the growing points of the stronger branches, but let alone the weaker ones. If it be a pear tree that we would train to any special form, keep back the stronger branches, and let the

this principle in training fruit trees, especially pear trees, to various kinds of forms. Some are trained so as to make perfect trellises of themselves-flat as a pale fence. These are called trained en espalier. Others are erect, round, and go up like

Without a knowledge of the principles inculcated in this article, such work as this ceeded in keeping out the peach borer by could not be done. Pruned as our people shear trees, it would not be long before every branch at the bottom would be dead. The columnar pear-grower has to pinch back About the middle of May begin with the all the strong-growing shoots toward the hoe to dig around the tree a hole about the upper portion of the tree, as season the progresses, and any shoot that seems stronger ence, being careful not to injure the bark, than the rest, anywhere. In the fall and winter, when the finishing time for pruning the first main roots nearest the surface. Go arrives, the upper part of the tree is still severely pruned. It would be an absolute impossibility to get a columnar pear tree as our people prune, but nothing is more easy when recognize the principle that pruning or we pinching back a shoot tends to weaken it.

People may say there is no use in all this trouble to make peculiar forms of trees; that bedded in the trunk of the tree, you can nature does for us all and more than the Frenchman can do with all his garden skill. knife. Then apply the compound with a that pruning or pinching back a strong paint brush liberally, as far as the roots have shoot weakens it, and that the weaker ones been cleaned, and up the trunk eight to ten profit by what to the stronger ones has been

Losses Due to the Phylloxers.

A writer in the Economiste Français escompleted for the year. The compound is timates the total loss to France from the entirely harmless, and will not injure the ravages of the phylloxera since 1875, when this scourge of the French vineyards first away the moth. The articles required to made its appearance, at the enormous sum of 10,000,000,000 francs, or about £400,000. lows: Fish oil, three pints; soft soap made 000. This estimate is based upon French official statistics giving the aggregate area soap, two pounds; pulverized sulphur, two of vineyards destroyed in the country as pounds. Mix the oil with the whale oil about 2,500,000 acres, and on the assumpsoap first, beating the lumps up thoroughly tion that, in addition to the acreage of vines thus utterly destroyed, the extent of vineyards more or less infested with the phylloxera amounts to about 500,000 acres, making thus together 3,000,000 acres. The value ingredients can be obtained at almost every of these latter, which, according to the writer should be calculated from the gross and not from the net revenue formerly derived therefrom, is estimated at £280,000, 000. On adding to this amount the loss occasioned through the outfall in labor in the destroyed vineyards, as well by the vast importations of foreign wines and grapes for wine-making necessitated by the diminished production during the last thirteen years, which is taken at £120,000,000, the above mentioned sum is arrived at.-London

Rot of Peaches and Plums.

The early, thin-skinned peaches, such as Amsden and Alexander, are more liable to rot than firmer and later sorts. The yellowfleshed peaches are less affected than others in most cases. When the fruit is allowed to grow thickly along the branches and to come in contact, the moisture of rains settles at such places and produces rot, and hence the importance of thinning when the fruit is small, when it may be done rapidly and with less labor than gathering the same fruit after it is allowed to grow large and ripen. The peaches when thinned grow so much larger as to compensate fully for the reduced numbers, with the additional adfour inches, and with the larger varieties, five or six inches. They effect much of this thinning early in the spring by shortening back and thinning out the bearing shoots. Another cause of rot is the nuncture of the curculio; the disease often starts and extends from the crescent marks made by this rot, more especially if the trees stand in sheltered places where the breeze cannot readily dry the moisture from the dense heads. Nearly the same causes produce rotting in plums. The remedies are: To select and plant those varieties least liable to rot; to plant where the winds may reach the trees; to thin the fruit; and to adopt the usual methods for destroying the curculio or preventing its punctures .- N. Y. Tribune.

Zante Currents

The Greeks are great current growers. Nearly 30,000,000 pounds of Greek currants are consumed annually in the United States. The Zante current is exclusively Greek. All efforts have failed to rear it in other countries. It is produced on a narrow strip of land south of the Gulf of Corinth and in the islands of Zante and Cephalonia. England consumes \$7,000,000 worth annually. The Grecian minister to London has come to Washington to plead for the repeal of the import duty on Grecian currants, which reach us via England, the Greeks in turn receiving English goods. It is urged that if currants were received directly from Greece free of duty. American cotton and other goods would go in returning ships to Greece

Horticultural Items.

To grow good squashes the land must be rich all over the surface, as the vines send down feeding roots from the joints.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribur says: "I get better celery when I get plants that have been transplanted once. They cost more, but are cheaper in the end.'

regular crop in eastern markets. The seed is sown in April, then the roots are dug up and thrown away. THERE are 700 species of parasitic fungi known to scientists. One of the worst is the

DANDELIONS for early "greens" are now a

black spot or mildew, which especially at tacks the Fameuse apple, often rendering the fruit entirely unmarketable. While the general use of poisons would undoubtedly soon exterminate certain classes

of injurious insec.s, unfortunately, pois. ons also destroy the insects which benefit the crops by living upon the injurious ones. An ounce of white hellebore to two gallons of water, used to spray the current worm will prove an effective arrest to the depreda

Root lice are more destructive to vegeta. tion than those which prey upon the stems and leaves. The louse which attacks the

Do not mistake copperas for sulphate of

copper. The sulphate of copper is blue vit-

riol; copperas is sulpate of iron, or green vit-

riol. The copper sulphate is that used as an

roots of the apple tree is one of the most de structive of its class. This pest sometime works on the naked trunk, where it may be detected by a mass of little granulations bout the size of cabbage seeds.

foot apart and about an inch deep, thinning the plants out to four or five inches in the row. This vegetable has a delicate flavor as peculiar to itself as is the flavor of asparagus, and a great point in its favor is that we may enjoy it while green peas, asparagus o greens of any kind are yet a long way off.

PROF. MAYNARD, of Amherst, finds that pyretheum applied to trees and vines at the rate of one pound to 100 gallons of water wil destroy many small young insects and para lyze the old ones so they will fall from the trees. Canker worms or other insects which crawl may then be kept from returning to the trees by bands of tarred paper wrapped around the trunks.

IF wood ashes or commercial fertilizers are applied, care must be taken not to throw them upon the crowns of the plants as they would be liable to injure the foliage. Liquid manure from the barnyard is an excellent fertilizer and will promote the growth of both plant and fruit. Fine manure from the yards will serve the same purpose, but it may not be out of place to repeat the caution against using any material containing the seeds of

Gardening Illustrated says the tying-up of the leaves of early cabbages is much practiced by London market-gardeners. The soft outer-leaves are folded carefully around the heart or center of the plant, and the whole is bound firmly with a withe or piece of bast-There are several good reasons given by market-growers for this practice. The centre being protected from the weather, the cab bages heart sooner by two or three weeks than they otherwise would do, and they are more easily handled in gathering and pack-

Apiarian.

Experiments.

Mr. C. H. Dibbern, of Milan, 1lls., gives these graphic descriptions in the Plowman of some of his experiments in "the days of vore:"

While I am writing of experiments, I will say that my ideas have not always proved so successful. Many years ago, when I used surplus boxes holding 20 lbs., without bottoms. I was greatly puzzled as to how 1 should take them off without getting stung. I did not then understand the best use to make of smoke, and a good smoker was unknown. Often I would pry off the box and then try to blow smoke on the bees from a roll of rags, but often just at the critical time the fire would go out, and the bees would make it so hot for me that I was glad to let them alone, honey and all.

Finally an idea struck me, that if I would take two sheets of tin I could slip it under the box double, and then divide between the sheets, and remove the box of honey by holding on the tin bottom to keep the bees vantage of superior quality. The rule among in and leave the other sheet on the hive to this printed or painted on the walls of the least cultivators for market, is keep those in the hive down. 'I his worked not to allow any specimens to remain on the least property well till I tried to lift the hox off. when the tin warped, letting out a hoard of infuriated bees, which immediately commenced a tour of conquest up my shirt sleeves, causing me to beat an inglorious retreat to the house. The bees in the main hive were soon "on their ear," as well as those in the box, and it was not till dark that any of us dared to venture out of the louse. Even the chickens and dogs had to 'climb" when they came too near the hive.

After dark I managed somehow to carry the hive te the cellar, allowing the bees to to fly out through an open window afterwards. It was quite awhile, however, before I could go anywhere near that colony without them "going for me," and they 'bummed' around the house for a week.

Another experiment I tried about the same time was a "new method" of hiving swarms that lit high on a tall tree. I had such a tree that was the pest of my life. Every time a swarm would is ue they would go right for the top branches of that tree. and perhaps before I could secure them three r four swarms would cluster in the same branch. It took some time to climb the tree, saw off limbs and let down the bees, and it was usually hot and tiresome work. Finally the idea struck me that by getting a light pole some 20 feet long, and nailing on a hook and a muslin bag, I could secure the most of these swarms by giving the branch on which they might hang a sharp rap with the end of the pole, and catching the bees in my sack, then gently let them down, and shake them into my hives.

How strange I had not thought of that before! Now I fondly imagined that all my trouble, on this point at least, was at an end. A trial of my great invention, however, soon shattered my hopes, when I found that the first rap on the limb with my swarm-catcher landed a half dozen bees inside of my shirt collar, and oh! how hot they felt!

The climax was reached, however, when the weight of the bees brought down the whole affair with a crash, and killing many bees. This made them furious, and the way they "went for me," compelled me to seek shelter in a neighboring shed. Even there they tried to get through knot holes to get at me. It was a long time before I got that colony settled in a hive.

It is needless to say that I have ever since regarded any pole arrangement with suspicion. At any rate a great coolness soon settled over that invention, and I have never since been seen going around the apiary with a long pole with a bag at the

WRITING of the use of pollen as food for bees, Prof. Cook says, in the Bee Journal. that in winter, when bees are only active enough to keep the temperature of the hive in the proper condition they eat only honey, but in summer when working or breeding, tions of this enemy. A second spraying is they need and must have pollen. Either usually necessary ten days or two weeks honey or polien alone would as an exclusive NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.





diet, prove fatal. Without honey they die as certainly SPRAY YOUR TREES but not as soon. Bees will always eat pollen if we secure the two conditions of activity and breeding, but they must at the same time have honey or a substitute for it.

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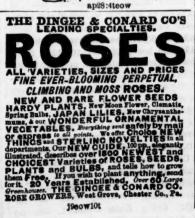
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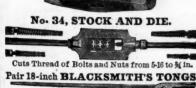


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DETROIT, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1888.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post affee as second class matter.

SLOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN. chedule of Dates Claimed and Place

Where Held. Below we give the dates at which sales of shoroughbred stock will be held in this State, so far as we have been notified. Stockmen who intend holding sales this spring should send in dates at once.

JUNE 5—D. Henning, Wheatfield, Calhoun Co., Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. JUNE 7—W. E. Boyden and Wm. Ball, Delhi Mills. Shorthorn cattle.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 22 283 bu., against 18.282 bu, the previous week, and 104,303 bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Ship-53,451 bu. the previous week and 49,181 bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 349,315 bu., against 472,104 bu. last week and 222,638 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on May 19 was 29,022,228 bu. against 29,271,-771 the previous week, and 43,018,837 for the corresponding week in 1887. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 249,543 bushels. As pects from this time forward. Latest quo compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 13,996,609 bu.

The course of the market the past week was erratic, and changes were frequent and Tapid. A decline set in on Saturday and by Tuesday No. 1 white had got down to 95% c. | are the latest cable quotations from Liver and No. 2 red to 921/2c. The market ruled pool: Spot mixed, 5s. 5d. per cental; weak, and at one time seemed demoral- May delivery, 5s. 31/4 d., and June 5s. 11/4 d. ized. Thursday values began working up wards again, both spot and futures sharing in the advance. Friday spot was unchang. ed, while futures were off a few points. Sellers were firmer at the close, and it looks as if the weakness which affected the trade early in the week had passed over. The losses from the best points reached last week were 1c on No. 1 white and 1%c on No. 2 red. The loss on futures was considerably more. the scarcity of spot wheat keeps it firmer.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from

May	1st to May 25th	, inclusiv	ve:	
		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. Re
May	1	891/4	8914	
66	2	8914	8914	
6.6	3	8914	8934	
66	4	89%	89	
66	5	90%	89%	
66	7	91	90%	
66	8	02	91 34	
44	9	931/4	9314	
86	10	931/4	9154	
44	11	94	9314	
64	12	95	9414	
64	14	97	9514	
44	15	96%	95	
46	16	1 00	97	
64	17		97	
48	18	99	96%	
46	19	9814	951/6	
44	21	9514	9214	
6.	22	9516	92	
46	23	96	92	
44	24	98	9414	
46	25	98	941/4	

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week

were as follows:	May.	June.	July.	Av
Saturday		961/4	91%	93
Monday	****	9274	9134	93
Tuesday		921/8	911/2	90
Wednesday		91%	91	90
Thursday	****	94	93%	92
Friday		93%	9314	92

A sale of No. 1 white for June delivery was made yesterday at 98%c.

Chicago and New York were firmer ye terday than early in the week, and have recovered part of the loss on prices made Monday and Tuesday. The rains of the past week have made

much improvement in pastures and spring crops. They came too late to save much of the wheat. It would take a week's heavy rain to put the ground in good shape in some parts of this State.

Hungary has had a poor spring for crops, and consequently they are in bad shape. Holland's crops are doing well, and this

is also the case in Belgium. Reports from France say that the weather has somewhat improved and farmers are making all possible haste with spring sow. ing. There are no serious complaints relative to winter wheat, except as to its backwardness, which continued fine weather is crop is to be harvested continuously favor-

able weather is absolutely necessary. The wheat crop in the United Kingdom is is thought to be rather less than last year, the low prices driving farmers out of the business by rendering it anprofitable.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin and Minne-

to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible supply.... On passage for United Kingdom..... On passage for Continent of Europe. Total bushel; May 5, 1888. 51,117,380 Total To weeks ago.....

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the Euglish markets during the week ending May 12 were 1,048,800 bu. less than the estimated consumption: and for the eight weeks ending April 28 the receipts are estimated to have been 4,589,752 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease of 3,477,368 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1887.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending May 12, 1888, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 1,240,000 bu., of which 440,000 was for the United Kingdom and 800,-000 to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 600,000 bushels, of which 200,000 went to the United Kingdom and 400,000 to the Continent. The total shipments from April 1, 1888, which was the beginning of the crop year, to May 12, 1888, have been 4,160,000 bu., including 1,200,000 bu. to the United Kingdom, 2,960,000 to the Continent. The wheat on passage from India May 3 was estimated at 2,064,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 2,208,000 bu. The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted steady with fair demand. Quotations

6s. 11d@7s. 0d. CORN AND OATS.

spring, 63. 10d.@6s. 11d.; California No. 1,

winter, 6s. 9d.@6s. 10d. per cental; No. 2 68,306 for the corresponding week in 1887.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 19,026 bu., against 24,536 bu. the previous week, and 15,185 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 9.199 bu., against 10.561 bu. corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on May 19 bu, the previous week, and 13,214,537 bn at the same date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 35,505 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 22,567 bu. against 14,386 bu. last week, and 16,978 bu. at the corresa year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 6,254,488 bu. Corn has declined during the week in sympathy with wheat. At the west prices have also dropped considerably, and reports show that even at the decline there is little strength in the trade ments for the week were 120,450 against No. 2 mixed sold here yesterday at 57%c per bu., against 591/4c a week ago. The improvement in pastures will shut off demands from interior points for feeding purposes. At Chicago values have declined, and rule weak. Buyers are inclined to hold off in the face of a light foreign demand. but stocks in farmers' hands must be very light, and the present weakness may be fol-

> tations in the Chicago market were 56 % @ 561/2e for No. 2 spot, 561/4e for May delivery, 56%c for June, and 55%c for July. The Liverpool market on Thursday was steady but values were lower. The following

> > OATS.

lowed by another advance. Prices, how-

ever, will be largely regulated by crop pros-

The receipts at this point for the week wer 55,173 bu., against 24,579 bu. the previous week, and 14.587 bu, for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 4.014 bu., against 7,187 bu. the previous week, and 5,590 bu, for same week in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on May 19 was 4,518,697 bu., against 4,108,084 bu, the previous week, and 3,727,909 at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase of 410,613 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 32,920 bu., against 6.739 bu, the previous week, and 30,334 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats have also declined since our last report but to a less extent than any other grain. The market rules dull, however, and prices may drop a few points lower, but if so we look for them to go up again. No. 2 white are selling at 40%c per bu, against 41c a week ago, and No. 2 mixed at 37c against 37%c last week. Receipts were larger than usual, the higher price drawing out supplies. Stocks cannot be large anywhere. There is a large acreage sown to oats thi year in Michigan, and since the rains they are looking quite promising. At Chicago oats have also declined in about the same ratio as here. Receipts there have also been more liberal. Latest quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: Spot No. 2 mixed, 371/4c; May delivery, 351/4c; June, 341/4c; July, 331/4c; August, 29c. The New York market was moderately active yesterday, with prices showing a decline from last week Quotations in that market are as follows No. 2 white, 43%@44%c; No. 8 white, 42% @43c; No. 2 mixed, 381/2 @39c. In future No. 2 mixed for June sold at 38%c, and July

DAIRY PRODUCTS. BUTTER.

at 39@391/4c. Western sold at 42@47c for

white, and 36@40c for mixed.

With heavy receipts of stock, generally of the poorer grades, the market is in a weak and irregular condition. The bulk of the butter offered is worked-over stock, of

mixed colors, and not wanted at any price. Choice dairy is quoted at 18c, good table grades at 16@17c, worked over stock at 13 @15c, and low grades at 10@12c. Some sales of grease butter was made at 5@9c, which shows just what makers of such butter may expect for their product. Creamery expected to remedy. If, however, a good has weakened a little, and is now selling at 22@23c, with rather light demand. Some lots of choice dairy butter have been received this week, with the flavor of the grass expected to be late. The area under wheat in it, and it has sold up even with creamery. At Chicago the tone of the trade is rather weak. Receipts have increased, and all grades show a decline. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: Fancy Elgin creamery, 23c per

sota do, 20@21c; fair to good do, 18@ 19c; fancy dairies, 15@22c; fine do, 18c; common and packing stock, 13@14c; roll butter, 15@16c. The New York market has also declined, and appears to be weak and irregular. The Daily Bulletin says of the market:

The demand is slack, buyers limiting their purchases to the smallest possible quantity necessary to keep them running, while holders on the other hand are incline to urge sales at every opportunity, shading prices whenever neces sary, knowing that resent stock lacks keeping properties, and thinking what might appear a low price today might be a very high one before the week is out, and the consequence is an un settled and uncertain market, with exact prices difficult to arrive at.'

Quotations in that market yesterday were

as follows:		
EASTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, State, pails, fancy. Creamery, State, tubs, fancy Creamery, prime Creamery, good. Creamery, fair. State dairy, tubs, fancy. State dairy, tubs, fair. State dairy, tubs, fair. State dairy, Welsh, tubs, prime State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fair to good.	24 y 24 23 22 23 22 23 22 23	(@25 @25 @25 @25 @25 @25 @25 @25
WESTERN STOCK.		
Western Creamery, fancy. Creamery, Elgia, fancy. Western imitation creamery, choice. Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good.		@ @25 @22 @21 @21 @21
Western dairy, ordinary	18	@19 @21
western factory, ordinary	19 18	@20 @181/4
The exports of butter from Atla		
for the week ending May 12 wer	e 1:	28,731

CHEESE. The market is quiet and steady, with values ruling higher than at eastern points. Old stock is nominal, and figures given are on new cheese. Quotations are as follows Michigan full creams, 11@111/c; New York, 111/2@12e; Ohio, part skims, 101/2c; skims, 7@8c. The Chicago market has ruled stronger the past few days on account of an advance of prices in the Wisconsin districts. The demand is sufficient to take the previous week, and 522 bu. for the all offering at present. The quality of the new make is as good as usual at this time of the year, and few skims are arriving. Examounted to 9.960,049 bu. against 6,924,504 porters are looking around for low grades at 3@5c. Quotations yesterday in that market were as follows: New full creams, cheddars, 8@9c per lb.; do flats, 8%/@ 9c; do Young America, 9@914c; poor to choice skims, 2@5c; brick cheese, 141/4@ 15c. Old full creams quotable at 1%@2c responding date in 1887. As compared with higher than above. At New York cheese has declined since our last report, and the market appears to be rather dull, the export demand not being active, and foreign markets reported lower. Colored still com-

	will not last much longer. On ne	w cheese
	quotations yesterday were as follow	ws:
	NEW CHEESE.	
-	State factory, full cream, colored State factory, full cream, white State factory, good	
	State factory medium grades cream State factory ordinary	8 @ 814
	State factory, light skims	6 @ 614
	Ohio flats, best	8140
	In reviewing the market the	Montrea

mands a premium, but it is expected this

"Regarding the prospects of prices if may be safe enough to anticipate a lower narket before long, but whether it will go to the level that some have talked about is doubtful. If it does it is not likely to stay long, for cheese at about 7c in the country has a great attraction for the scooper, withwith buyers apparently not willing to exceed 8%c. We quote nominally 81/2@9c."

The make in Canada is lighter than usua: owing to the cold late spring retarding op-

The Liverpool market on Thursday was quoted easy for new American colored at 51s. 0d. per cwt., and dull for American white at 49s. 0d., a decline of 1s. 6d. on colored and 1s. 6d. on white.

The receipts of cheese in New York for the week ending May 19 were 21,192 boxes, against 17,500 the previous week, and 20,384 boxes the corresponding week in 1887. The exports from all Atlantic ports for the same week were 1,421,941 lbs... against 1,433,474 lbs. the previous week, and 1,018,257 lbs. the corresponding week in

WOOL.

There is nothing new to be said about the m rket. It is very dull, and buyers take hold with evident reluctance even at con

cessions in value. At Boston the sales have been very light. and what were effected were the result of compromises on the part of holders, who have become anxious to clear off old stock. A great deal of this wool will net a loss of five to six cents to holders, and this will make them very exacting in purchasing the new clip. This weakness is not confined to any special grade. as all are affected in the same way Worsted wools probably show it less than others, as the comparatively small amount grown in this country, and the style of goods now fashionable, gives them considerable advantage, but they are also weakening in sympathy with other grades. The receipts in the Boston market since January 1, 1888, comprise 88,651 bags domestic and 52,752 bales foreign, against 93,798 bags domestic and 41,157 bales of foreign for the correspending period of 1887. Referring to that market the Commercial Bulletin says:

"The movement in fleece wool has been noderate during the week, though there has een a little more trade in XX wools, but Ohio X wool is quiet. Michigan X wool ha been in fair demand and we note sales at 26@27c and 261/2 @27c. The stock is fairly well cleaned up. There has been but very well cleaned up. There has been but ver little business in either No. 1 Ohio or No. No. 1 Ohio particularly so, and the prices of these grades are almost nominal. The demand for combing wools has been moderate and the market is in a quiet state Unwashed combings are hardly in moderate evement and Kentucky and Missouri unwashed are slow. There has been a fairly good call for Michigan delaine at 2°c, and

can be sold quite readily at that figure out at anything above it the buyers turn to are quiet and steady. Texas wools have fine, and we note sales of 12 months at 17c general movement is slow and the

Of the Philadelphia market the Wool Re porter says:

narket is waiting.'

"The market is sluggish, and barring the few lots bought by some manufacturers who have their goods sold before being made, there is nothing of sufficient moment to

note. The attention of the trade is being turned to the operations in the sheep-raising ections and the interior wool markets. The ocal trade are surprised and amazed at the reports which reach them relating to the opening prices—the prices being beyond what the dealers are warranted in paying. The trade still think that the new clip must be handled on a free-trade basis, at a range of about 5c per pound higher than the pre-The possible passent ruling rates abroad. sage of the administration tariff bill is a contingency which must be guarded against in buying for future sales.'

The same paper says of the situation in Boston:

"In fine fleeces little has been doing the past week. XX Ohio wools are steady at 29 cents, and at this price a lot of 25,000 lbs. of choice new wool was sold, X Ohio is quiet at 28c. Michigan X is inactive and those who have good lots hold them at 27c though that must be considered the outside price. Both Ohio and Michigan wools are light supply. No. 1 wools are so scarce and receive so little attention as to be hardly quotable. Delaines are also without movement, a very choice lot of Ohio is held at 33c, but our quotations represent the selling range. We quote Michigan at 28@30c, and it sells at all prices between those figures. The sales reported below were mainly made the previous week and just reported, the bulk of them in the range Ind., Ky., and Mo. combing is in very light request. Some fat sheep's wool has been received and sells at 20@21c for fine, and 25@271/2e for medium."

Reports from Texas are to the effect that wools are selling above a parity with prices ruling in the seaboard markets. The clip is light and in better condition than usual, and it seems too bad that it will have to be sold at prices which will barely pay for its for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 lbs, against 104,484 the previous week, and production, with the result of preventing further improvement in the flocks or the extension of the industry.

The following is a record of prices made up from actual sales in the eastern markets: Ohio XX and above, 30c; Ohio XX, 29@30c; Ohio X, 28@281/c; Ohio No. 1, 33@34c; Michigan X, 261/6@27c; Michigan No. 1. 30@32c; Ohio delaine, 32@33c; Michigan delaine, 28@30c; Ohio unwashed and unmerchantable, 18@22c; Michigan do., 17 @20c; No. 1 Ohio combing, washed, 35@35%c; do Michigan, 33@35c; Kentucky and Indiana 3/6-blood combing, 27c; do 1/4-blood combing, 25@261/c; Missouri and Illinois %-blood combing, 24@25c; do 1/4blood combing, 23@24c; Texas fine, 12 months, 17@ 18c, do 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; do medium, 12 months, 20@22c; do 6 to 6 months, 18@20c; do fall fine, 13@15c; do medium, 15@16c; do heavy, 3@5c less; Georgia, 26c; California northern spring free, 16@21c; Middle Co. spring, 15 @17c: Southern spring, 11@14c: California burry and defective, 10@11c; Australia combing, 35@41c; do cross-bred, 36@40c; do clothing, 33@36c; Cape, 25@27c; English ¼ to % blood, 34@37c.

CANADIAN CHEESE.

The Montreal Gazette has published a statement of the value of Canadian made cheese exported from the port of Montreal for the season ending April 30, and comparisons with previous years. From the statements we find that the value of the export 9 of Canadian cheese has increased from \$2 .-341,745, for the season of 1879-80, to \$7. 169,213 for the season of 1887-88. This enormous increase has been brought about by the introduction of improved methods and the superior quality of the product. Canadian cheese-makers have adopted a system which all factories use, and the result is not only a fine quality of cheese, but out whom the season would be dull. The also a uniformity which makes it popular is the same as another, and purchasers know just what to expect when they invest in it. Isn't it about time the cheese-makers of this and other States adopted methods which will not only add to the reputation of their product both in domestic and foreign markets, but also enable them to sell it for better prices?

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH BUSINESS?

The U. S. Economist, a paper devoted to trade and the manufacturing interests, and for a quarter of a century a teacher of the the beauties of free trade, has turned completely around since it has seen the ef fects of even a proposition to change the law regulating the importation of products to a free trade basis. In its last issue, in commenting upon the outlook for wool and woolen goods, its editor says:

"The markets throughout the broad continent are devoid of animation and, to effect sales of moment, a lower scale of prices has to be accepted than is known to the memory of the oldest inhabitant connected with the wool trade. For the past two years there has been known losses of \$22. 000,000 to the wool interest, and what the unknown losses are no man can reckon correctly. This year there will be a loss of close on twenty and one half millions of preciation in the value of all other descrip tions of merchandise a howl will go up from all the inhabitants of this land that will shake up the pillars of the Washington Capitol, and the question will not be how to deplete the treasury but how to get something into it, if the people are to be led on the road to a chasm which yawns for their

The silver question is the vital one which enters the marrow bone of the nation and causes a bad cancer which is affecting the nation's commercial and financial interests The next issue is the tariff agitation, and backed by two great forces, the adminis tration party leading off to level everything to its own theoretical way of thinking and permitting all kinds of merchandise to inter the ports at undervaluation. The President assures the people that they need little free trade physic to restore them to good health, because some poorly schooled politician up from Texas told him so, and he has mentioned wool for the first place on the free list. Mr. E. S. Higgins, who runs the largest carpet mill in America, and is an experienced merchant, manufacturer and financier of over half a century's ex perience, says he don't want free wool, and if the Mills tariff bill passes he will shut up his mill the next eight months. Other mills would most undoubtedly be compelled to shut up also-it may be the sheriff would close them. It is conceded that free wool would benefit the manufacturing interest. but the wool growers of America would demand free woolens with free wools, for

good for the gander, to use a common expression, and this would result in a general closing of woolen mills and carpet mills and a prostration of business from ocean to ocean. There are several worsted mills closed already because they cannot compete with the cheap factory labor goods of Europe under the Treasury rulings of inexperienced political judges, who have ruled that worsteds are not composed of wool. This is on a par with the rulings of ring wastes drawn from the finest stock known in commerce. Under rulings of this sort from the Treasury Department, it needs no prophet to tell where we are drifting, with the best wing of the party now in power entirely ignored. The upshot of all this political hatching for place and position is a check to business in every form throughout the land. Our population is increasing, but trade does not increase in a similar ratio, and go where we will we meet with discontent, inasmuch as trade in all its ramifications is dull and depressed, with heavy expenses and taxes eating into capital, and in no branch is it so discernable as in the wool and wool-growing industry, conjointly with worsted and woolen

EXPOSITION BUILDINGS COM-PLETED.

goods too."

Everything in Readiness for the | lenten nial Exposition at _incinnati,

The Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States will be opened to the public July 4th, 1888, at Cincinnati, and continue until the 27th day of October. day and night. The most extensive preparations have been made for this event. the citizens of Cincinnati alone guaranteein its expenses to a million and fifty thousand dollars. The buildings, covering forty acres, have been erected in a central portion of the city, accessible by nearly all the street car lines, and as easily reached by a few minutes' walk. The preliminary arrangements have been completed, everything is in readiness, and the time for allotting space and receiving exhibits is near at hand.

Thus far there has not been a single nitch in the execution of the plans of the lommissioners.

The buildings, secure, capacious, and, in point of architecture, marvels of beauty and strength, were completed within the time specified, and were erected at a cost of \$250,000. The furnishings and fittings are nearly all in place. In a word, such has been the order and energy displayed by the efficient Board, that the most extraordinary task of covering forty acres of territory, not with temporary structures, but with edifices which are in every point an honor to the city, has been accomplished without attracting ordinary attention.

The Board of Commissioners is comprised of an Executive Committee of Cincinnatians, with an auxiliary Board of Honorary Commissioners from Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Ohio. The governors are the chairmen of the boards from their respective States, and each State will make an exhibit at this Exposition.

New Flocks for Record.

Mr. Erwin Ball, Secretary of the Mic Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, reports the following new flocks sent in for registry:

S. G. & H. L. Bryant, Burr Oak, Mich.

W. S. Meade, Grand Blanc, Mich. W. W. Williams, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

The Secretary reports that about one hall of the members of the Association will register under the new system of extended pedigrees. Work on the next volume of the register is going on, and the flocks written up as received. Mr. Ball has the incompleted work left him by the previous secretary pretty well closed up.

West Michigan Fruit-Growers' Society.

Owing to conflicting meetings, chiefly, it seems necessary to change the dates of our next meeting from those already announce ed, to June 13, 14 and 15, at Benton Har-

Another reason for this change is the probability of a joint meeting at that time and place, of our society and the Michigan State Horticultural Society, a matter which has for several weeks been under discus sion. On these accounts a new programme

will very soon be issued. GEO. H. LAFLEUR, Sec'y.

THE Grand Rapids Democrat says tha Mr. Charles W. Garfield, not having entire six cents a pound on 340,000,000, equal to ly recovered from ill health, the result of a sunstroke received last summer while lecturdollars. If we keep on at this ratio of de- ing at Cornell University, has resigned his membership on the State Board of Agricul ture: the Secretaryship of the State Horticultural Society; the Secretaryship of the American Pomological Society and from active work as superintendent of the Universalist Sunday school. Mr. Garfield intends spending a few months in regaining his health. Mr. Garfield has many friends in the State who will regret the necessity which compels him to give up active work.

MR. W. J. GARLOCK sheared his flock of 80 Shropshires on April 9th and 10th. They gave a total of 676 lbs. of wool, or eight lbs oz. per head. It was shipped to Edward Mellor & Co., of Philadelphia, and sold for 26c. per lb., netting Mr. Garlock 221/c. The firm to whom it was shipped write as follows to Mr. Garlock: "Your clip shows a wool which is profitable for farmers to raise. The sheep gives a good sized carcass for mutton, and the wool is worth 4 to 5c. per lb. more than the wool generally raised in your section, which is off Merino sheep, and grades fine, or X. Your clip grades 1/4 blood and medium of good staple, suitable for worsted purposes.'

SAYS a western agricultural paper: "The wool clip of California will this year fall short of last year's yield at least three million of pounds. Colorado will increase its output about the same amount that California falls off. California has produced more wool than the people on the western slope could use, and in shipping the surplus across the continent to compete with cheap ring

good sauce for the goose would be equally waste, the flock-owners have made no money, and, as a remedy, are dropping out of the sheep industry."

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan

A Hudson celery grower will set 80,000

Battle Creek is to have a signal service

ation, as is also Manistee Peter Russell, of Tyrone, Livingston Co.

There are 154,008 farms in Michigan, or hich 138,597 are cultivated by their owne A new coal mine is being operated near

d Ledge. Lansing takes most of the pro The famous Loomis Battery held a reunion

The corner-stone of the new library build

The Flushing Mining Company have a vei

Allegan is to have an Edison electric ligh

Two hundred students assembled on the elst at the Agricultural College, for the sum and carpet manufacturing, aye, and knit An epidemic of measles in the Foundling'

lome in this city has carried off nine of the little waifs. The right of way has been secured for the xtension of the Kalamazoo & Hastings rail-

oad to Portland. East Saginaw is to have a new bank with a capital of \$100,000, \$85,000 of which has aleady been subscribed.

The little three-year-old daughter of Chas Shaw, of Bronson, fell into a tub of boiling water and was fatally scalded.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop was elected president of the W. C. T. U. in this State at the conven-tion held at Coldwater last week. Dr. McLaughlin, of Jackson, has set tw

housand trees on his farm near that city this pring. One-half are peach trees. Bohn's planing and saw-mills near Charlott

were totally consumed by fire on the 24th, logether with much valuable timber, logs, The new capitol building at Austin, Texas

roofed with slate from Michigan qui near L'Anse, and the furniture comes fro Grand Rapids. Vincent P. Delude, of Carrollton, schoo

assessor, is a defaulter in the sum of \$666, and has skipped, leaving five children homeless and penniless. Forty seven saloon-keepers paid Grand Rapids \$22,000 for those large red cards which are the outward and visible sign of their li-

D. B. Newkirk and Jay Hix, dealers in peprmint oil at Wayne, are accused of selling mentholized oil—which is comparatively orthless-at full rates, and a lawsuit The Mason Democrat says that town sus

ains quite too many gambling places for the cood of public morals, and thinks it high time he village authorities took cognizance of Notwithstanding the slight frosts which lave been feit in some parts of the State this nonth, fruitgrowers generally report the buds minipured and the prospects good for an

bundant crop. Adrian Press: A farmer of Dover invested in a hundred yards of "hedge fence" three years ago. He has paid his last installment,

now commence at once to pull the stuff up and burn it. Jackson Citizen: It looks a little strange to a farmer drive home with a bale of hay, asket of potatoes and a sack of flour. But it is just what a good many of our farmers

are doing this spring. Last week, probably for the first time in Michigan, a colored man held court in a county court house. A colored justice of the peace held an inquest upon the body of Leby Alexandre.

The Flint Broom Company manufacture one hundred dozen brooms per week, and only

employ six men. Wm. Patterson, road cart manufacturer, has received orders for seven hundred carts since May 1st. Ex-Sheriff Kinney, of Kent County, had a worth \$5,000, but the beast had warts

duly killed and so was the horse. A Port Huron lad of 13 who did not agree with his parents as to the necessity of his at-tending school and played truant, was punish-ed for so doing and took a dose of carbolic

acid rather than encounter the schoolma'an again. The St. Joseph County Republican, printe Centreville, has passed into the hands of W. Howland, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Howland has been connected with the gov-

ernment printing house at Washington the little English sparrow is to forage on the growing pea vines. In some gardens these vines have been literally stripped of leaves by

The boys should be encouraged The Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Co. urchased four hundred thousand ties during the winter. The average life of a tie is six years. They cost from fifteen to thirty cents

ach, and three thousand are required for ach mile of track. Charles Knapp, marine reporter in the em loy of E. J. Kendall, at Port Huron, was rowned in St. Clair river last week. He at the when in St. Clair liver last week. To at the teempted to board a tug, grasped a loose rop, which let him into the water, and struck the small boat he had just left as he fell.

Many farmers in the vicinity of Hopkins tation, Allegan County, are setting peach rehards this spring. James Holdsworth is dding 500 to his orehard, making 1,300 all old. The buds seem to be in good condition, and prospects are fair for a large crop. An argument in favor of cremation

sing, who had been engaged in excavating for a sewer in Bay City which ran through an old tery, came to his death by inhaling the gases released by the disturbance It is said that the leaks in the pipes leading to the boiler of the Caro wooden ware works which exploded recently, were stopped with oran and meal, and that this clogged the wa er guage pipe so the height of the water wa

the boiler got too low. Engineer Robert Hammond, who met hi ath near Orchard Lake recently, by staying his engine till too late to save him might have escaped had he been less conscientious in the discharge of his duty. His fellow employes raised \$67 for his widow, and citiz-

ens of Pontiac gave \$200. The sulphate fibre company will build seven large buildings at Port Huron, which will cover about seven acres of ground. A Detroit firm has the refusal of ten acres of and in the vicinity, on which they are can vassing the advisability of erecting a pape

A young child who was playing on the track of the M. C. R. R. at Kalamazoo last Wednesday was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed. His mother, Mrs. Van derpfeifer, is a widow with eight young child en, and sympathizing neighbors will help he and try to get damages for her from the rail

On Sunday, Edward Wilman, of St. Charles shot his wife and then himself. Wilman is dead, his wife, thought at first to be fatally wounded, is recovering. The couple wer not living together, a difference in religious opinion having separated them. The deed was evidently planned beforehand and deliberately executed. Jackson Patriot: The farmers near th

city report wheat in very poor condition for the season of the year. But little is, how-ever, being plowed up. Oats are looking very fine. The farmers are busy at present with corn planting which will be nearly completed this week. As far as can be ascertained but

Montana's output of gold last year amounted to \$24,000,000

Cincinnati's musical festival in progress last week, is a great success.

E ghteen thousand Irish girls who had to be assisted to emigrate, have sent home £250,000 in five years.

Collections of internal revenue for the first ten months of the fiscal year ending June 30th amount to \$100,406,452.

The assets of Wm. T. Coleman & Co., who cently failed at San Francisco, foot up \$1, 707,000, and liabilities \$2,661,000.

Kentucky distillers have decided to restrict

the output of whiskey in 1838-89 to million gallons. Qu te enough, too. The report of the Commissioner of Labor hows the wages of farm laborers to be a nost the same as those paid three years ago.

The Palgrave is the largest sailing ship afloat; she registers 3,078 tons, and there are only about twenty steamships that exceed A "buster" of an oil well was struck in

Wood County, O., last week, and is estimated to be flowing at the rate of four thousand barrels per day. The Dakota wheat belt was favored with a soaking rain last week, which will be salvation of the crop. The prospects are now good for a fine crop.

Agricultural laborers on Mexican hacien los are in a condition not far removed from serf-dom. Their wages are but \$4 per month, and their labor is that of beasts of burden.

Boston has just sent 1,400 packages of New England rum designed for the African coast trade. In the year ending May 1st there were shipped to Africa 8,138 packages of

ear Jackson, Miss., was signalized by a free

for-all fight between students and vis The best educated man was the one who could ise his revolver the quickest. May 24th was Queen Victoria's birthday. In atario it was celebrated by the open Victoria Park, on the Canadian side of Niagara

Falls. The reservation contains 118 acres, and has cost \$395,000 already. The flood on the Mississippi is now th highest on record except the inundation 1851. Two hundred and fifty thousand acres of cultivated land are under water, and loss to crops equals three million dollars.

George Hamill, residing near Xenia Obje ndertook to hive a swarm of bees last week, everal bees stung him and he began to fight hem, when the enraged bees attacked him in full force and stung him so badly that his life is despaired of.

Six hundred thousand slaves have re been emancipated in Brazil, and 400,000 child-ren under 21 are freed from the obligation to be apprenticed till of that age. The bill which enacted this great effect was written upon half a page of octavo. It is stated there is still eight to twelv

les of solid ice in front of Port Arthur and

fifteen vessels hard fast in the field. The

United Empire had been in the ice six days Until a favorable wind starts the ice coats cannot reach Port Arthur. Secretary Fairchild recently received from a firm of Philadelphia brokers an offer to se the government \$5,260,000 in govern bonds. On investigation the signature of t

firm was found to be a forgery, and the offe a "straw bid" to affect the price of stocks. Miss Mary G. Caldwell, of Washington, ha given three hundred thousand dollars ound a Catholic University at Washi was raised last week in the presence of the most distinguished members of that church

ncent's orphan asylum at San Rafael, nea San Francisco. The building has been set of fire several times lately and now it is lear tried to burn the building so they could e At Geneva, Ind., Wm. Bair, John Wileman

and Amos Walker were arrested for counter feiting. Bair was found in the act of pour in metal into molds for counterfeits. The gan have been operating for several years, by have hitherto been too wily for the detections. tives. At the 20th general conference of th

Methodist church, which has been in session for two weeks at New York, Dr. J. H. Vin-cent, well-known through his connection with the Chautauqua movement, and Rev. J. W. Fitzgerald, of New Jersey, were el ishops with a limit of five years. Findlay, Ohio, the "natural gas town was greatly alarmed by a peculiar manifesta-tion of the aurora borealis recently. A gi-gantic, shadowy hand pointed its index finger

seemed to fall drops of rosy cloud. The more superstitious of the community were greatly A company of Michigan capitalists is buil ing an iron furnace near Durango, in Mexico Iron is very costly in that country, being worth two hundred dollars per ton, and nail retailing at twenty cents a bushel in the city of Mexico. The enterprise is expected to

work a revolution in the iron trade and wit

at the town, and from the ghostly

fortunes for its projectors. W. J. Macfarland, of Cleveland, desired to return to Ireland to live. His wife opposition, and refused to sell property she possess ed, thus causing a good deal of domestic un leasantness. On the 23rd Macfarland retur ed home under the influence of liquor, and shot his wife, child and himself. The wife and child are dead and the man can

stock is causing trouble in Indian Territo between the officials of the Chickasaw Nation and non-residents. The cattlemen defy th collector, and prevent him and his poss from collecting the tax: the militia cann cope with the mob, and the Indian author ies will appeal to the United States govern A railroad wreck, followed ten minutes

The attempt to collect \$1 per head toy on a

later by another wreck, occurred near Kansse City last week. A heavy train had washed away a bridge, a train crashed into it, caus-ing the death of two men, and within ten inutes another train followed at full spee killing the brakeman sent on to display danger signal. Seven lives were lost, an everal persons hurt. The Ohio State Prohibition Convention ession at Toledo, O., last week, did not wan to include a woman suffrage plank in the platform, believing the party should confine itself to the one issue of prohibition. But the W. C. T. U. insisted the equal suffrage plank should go in, and threatment to withdraw if

d go in, and threatened to withdraw t did not, so in it went. The Wisconsin Pro ibitionists, after a stormy debate, refused to In the five States of Ohlo, Indiana, Illinois, dichigan and Wisconsin, there are more than 0,000 schoolhouses in which schools are naintained from three to ten months ever year. The value of these buildings, with the grounds, is considerably over \$50,000,000. which is more than one-half that of all other public school property in the Union. Nearly 3,000,000 of children annually receive instrucion in the public schools; while more that 85,000 teachers, a large number of whom have been trained especially for their work, are employed as their instructors. The total amount expended each year for the support of these schools somewhat exceeds \$62,000.

Foreign.

00, or more than \$8 for each child of school

age within the States.

The German Emperor continues in abou his usual health, with no fresh cause of alarm At least 103 persons belonging to the fishing fleet lost their lives off the coast of Ireland luring the recent gale.

The explosion of a fireworks factory at Paris on the 24th, destroyed eleven buildings and killed eleven persons; twenty one were

Prince Henry, second son of Emperor Fred erick, and Princess Irene, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse, were married at Char-lottenburg last week. The contracting par-ties are first cousins, and both are grand-

children of Queen Victoria.

German government has published mos derman government of the state tion. This applies to travelers mere through as well as those wishing

CATTLE.

William Brown, Professor of Agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College, furnishes the Breeder's Gazette with an article on this subject which is worthy of attention. Professor Brown has been in a posirespect upon the subject he discusses. He

"What has been written upon the Durhams, even within the last quarter of a century, would make a large library; but England's first and as yether last, improvement in cattle life is not all known, or at least has not been put distinct enough for everybody. We are induced to contribute to the historical pile, as by study of different classes of cattle here, and particularly in least has not been put distinct enough for the practical handling and breeding of them under precisely equal conditions during the last twelve years, we have necessarily noted last twelve years, we have necessarily noted various features of their conduct that few are privileged to enjoy. We have not met with anything on the subject our station desires to call 'free power.' What that is exactly it is somewhat difficult to explain. How often we feel and know something, and yet are in trouble how best to make it plain in plain language!

"All animal life repeats itself by class distinctions, and by individual characteristies. The perpetuation of the species in nature is clearly a more systematic thing, and, indeed, is a law as against man's best judgment for a like purpose; hence the intensification of all that goes to make reliability is incomparably better in the one case than in the other. Man's interference has simply brought about much more difficulty in the struggle for existence. Taking the principal breeds of cattle of the present day, it would not be difficult from their his tory and facts still accumulating to make out a list indicating the order of what is usually termed "prepotency," or the ability to maintain and to stamp their characteristies by reproduction. But this term is not definite enough when applied to the great variety of distinct races of animals, nor even to our domestic cattle.

"There may be said to be three easily placed lists among farm cattle in respect of character acquired by different methods of reeding-usually called improvements First, those cared for in a general way from so-called native breeds, and not having been interfered with by any outside crossing. Second, those also from native breeds, but gradually selected by individuals and families from among thems elves to attain certain results. Third, those nearly altogether made by man upon a system from various sources and by subsequent interbreeding, so as to hold as permanent as possible the properties gathered. Now we need hardly say that the Durham belongs to the third list, that the Hereford may be taken as a type of the second, and the Holstein-Friesian of the first.

"It is, we believe, a fact in all life. vegetable as well as animal, and necessarily nearer nature the more intense and deeper in whatever special things characterize them -at the same time that such a source does not diffuse and change to such a degree as we require when applied to others. It seems to be too concentrated and unyielding, and in more familiar words, the two sources always necessary for reproduction do not 'nick.' On the other hand, that wheat, the buyer will also be entitled to all the growing crops, consisting of 65 Acres Growing wheat, 40 f cres of Corn and 30 Acres of and is a cultivated thing, has the greater power of diffusion and changing when linked with another of its kind. We desire, then, to draw attention to these important facts as part of our profession and observation here, and how much stronger the Durham cattle are when cropping value is considered. It is not contended that Durhams are valuable in the sense of doing we'll under conditions outside of those that have made and maintained them, any more than where. Whenever any one claims for a particular breed the universal and the best of everything we may at once set it down as untrue-as a simple impossibility. Indeed, nature in any shape gives no example of it' and all our science and practice have never secured it; but there is the best evidence to-day that man has made a remarkable specimen of what may be termed the impossible.

"Intense cultivation has made the Durham the nearest to the best of everything. from no other source and by no other method meantime, in all our experience, is it possible to get the approach to the combination of the beef and the milk. But this is not all: We have yet to learn that any breed can, as it were, throw the whole essence of its being when coupled with any othernative, half-bred or thoroughbred-as the Durham does. The free power of the class is astonishing, and is unquestionably the following of its cultivation. True, no doubt, as with any other profuse product, that more system-in rotation, in tillage, and in fertilizing-is required in comparison with other breeds, in order to maintain the crop, but then as in the field so here the crop is the paying one. A Durham bull, having in his constitution much of all the virtues that run from Collings, is unquestionably the most free or liberal agent for rapid wealthy returns; the power is there, and it is a free or open power-not so tied up or conservative as others more near nature. The free power, then, of the Durham breed of cattle is what no other class can claim in like measure, in our experience, because it is not in their breeding. Such a property can only exist in its fullest value in stock that has been bred in a special direction. We have a prominent example of the like free power with Leicester sheep and possibly in some pigs."

THE N. E. Farmer says: Those who supply raw bone, either coarse or fine, as a ferthizer cannot reasonably expect very strong returns the first year, unless an excessive quantity-is applied, and not then if the land is very dry. Raw bone is no better than gravel stones for plants till the bone decomposes, and the rotting process is very slow in dry land. Alternate wetting and drying is what rots bone as well as fence posts. Aside from the interest account raw bone may be the cheapest to apply to ordinarily moist and if the quantity applied is very liberal.

THE FREE POWER OF DURHAM | rich milk are refusing to put the product into cheese, and receive the same price as paid for the poor quality. Where the milk of one dairy yields six pounds of butter to the 100 PENINSULAR READY MIXED PAINT pounds of milk, and that of another but three and two hundredths pounds, to the same amount of milk, there is a manifest injustice in paying a uniform rate for the milk tion to observe the qualities of the different from both dairies, and proprietors of the best breeds, and his statements are entitled to are beginning to "kick." Needless to say the owners of poor cows are quite reconciled existing conditions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THIRD JOINT

THURSDAY, JUNE 7th, 1888

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M. The lot to be offered consists of about 5 ead, embracing representatives of the fellow ag popular families:

Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Young Mary,

Gwynne, Rosemary, Phyllis, Pomona,

Victoria & Strawberry The stock is in good condition, contains many mimals which have won distinction in the show ng, and are in every way desirable specimens of this great breed of cattle.

The sale will be conducted in the same hon rable way in which the previous ones have TERMS OF SALE:

A credit of one year will be given on approved bankable notes, with interest at 6 per cent. Send for catalogues. W. E. BOYDEN,

Delhi Mills, Mich WILLIAM BALL. Hamburg, Mich

The Hannan Real Estate

WILL SELL AT

Thursday, June 14th, '88 At 1 o'clock p. m., on the premises.

FARM Known as the MILLARD FARM, of more easily observed in animal, that the Four Hunfred and Twelty-seven Acres. Situated One Mile Southwest of Man-chester, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

400 Sheep, Ewes and Lambs, 6 Horses, 1 Mule and 14 Head Stock—Steers.

TERMS-\$500 down on date of sale and within days from said sale one third down of the rchase price; the balance can run from two NOTE—Parties of 10 or over within a radius NOTE—Parties of 10 of over within a radius of 30 miles will receive free transportation to and from the sale.

A suitable lunch and other refreshments will be served free of charge.

Address all communications to

The Hannan Real Estate Exchange 153 GRISWOLD ST., DETROIT, MICH. BRYON GREEN, Auctioneer

For \$7,000.

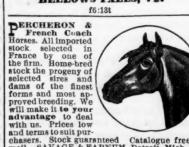
Situated in Isabella County, three miles south and west of the booming R. R. center, Clare Village. Soil, clay loam. 50 acres old improved in crop; 50 acres more easily made ready for wheat; 200 acres choicest hard woods—valuable timber—4,000 maple trees; 20 acres elm and tamarac flat easily drained; new modern house and modern stone bas ment barn, 40x44; horse barn 16x26; 2 good stone wells. Small spring creek runs through the place the long way. Money in logs and wood. For further particulars address

W. E. CURRIE, CLARE, MICH

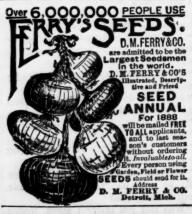
CHAMPION CREAMERY. Awarded FIRST PREMIUM over everything at the Great Surface and Draw off Skimming attachments. Draws milk or cream first as desired. THE BEST CREAMERY of the class on the market. O at wholesale price wh there are no agents. Davis Swing Churns, Eureka and Skinner Buttar

Davis Swing Churns, Eureka and orkers, Nesbitt Butter Printers, &c., &c.

DAIRY IMPLEMENT CO. BELLOWS FALLS, VT. f6:13t



chasers. Stock guaranteed Catalogue free by mail. SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.



Which appears on every can of

We guarantee this package to contain nothing but strictly pure Old Process White Lead and Oxide of Gine ground in pure Linseed Oil and With the most permanent colors.

We will pay One Ounce of Go d for every ounce of adulteration which this package may be found to contain. Peninsular White Lead & Coler Works.



in the Market If you are thinking of painting this spring, it will pay you to send for sample cards

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO.

General Agents, Detroit, Mich JULY 4th to CUTCUMUM EVECONES

GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory.

UNSURPASSED DISPLAY. FRESH EXHIBITS, NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS, DAZZLING EFFEC S.

EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

180 Head of Choice Kentucky Shorthorns, MAY 29th, 30th and 31st.

On TUESDAY, MAY 29th. Messrs. G. Tucker and James Hall will sell at Paris, Ky.. 50 head of choice cattle of the following families: Water oos, Young Phyll ses, Miss Wileys. Flat Creek Marys. Desdemonas, Galateas, Jessamines, etc. They are an excellent lot and nearly all red. On WEDNESD 14, MAY 30.h, A. W. Bas om & Sons, Owingsville, Ky., will sell at Mount Sterling, Ky., 50 Bates and Bates topped cows and helfers and 16 bulls descendents of Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, Cypress, Myrtle, Roan Duchess, Mazuka, Filbert, Craggs, Wild Eyes, Place, Kirklevington, Bloom, etc.

On THURSDAY, MAY 31st, Johnson A. Young & Sons, J. S. Berry & J. M. Bigstaff will offer at Mt. Sterling, Ky., 60 h ad of excellent cattle—Bates and Bates topped, of the following noted tribes, to-wit: Ki klevington, Craggs, Wild Eyes, Barrington, Hilpa, Duchess of Ciarence Peach Blossom and Kingscote Flaces, Filagree, Loudon Duchess, Young Mary, Rose of Sharon, Young Phyllis, etc.

or Phyllis, etc.

Catalogues now ready. Apply to the parties as above.

Included in this series will be found some of the highest-bred young bulls, cows and helfers be had, presenting a rare chance to get better cattle than are usually offered.

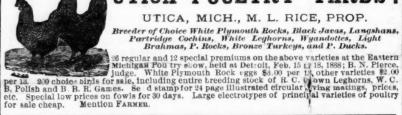
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M. W. DUNHAM WILL PLACE ON SALE APRIL 2d,

ENTY STALLIONS ESPECIALLY RESERVED FOR THE SPRING TRADE. I have found each year that a number of my customers can ot conveniently buy until late in the season, and it is to accommodate these that I have this year made a reserve of Twenty stallons, old enough for service, which will be placed on sale April 2d; it being my determination to so control my importations that I can offer purchasers a first class horse any day in the

All Animals Sold Guaranteed Breeders on trial satisfactory to purchaser: CARRIAGES AT ALL TRAINS. Address M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Du Page Co., Ill.





IMIUNIANI JALU Hereford & Shorthorn CATTLE.

From the herd of D. HENNING, of Wheatfield

TUESDAY, June 5th, '88, OF ABOUT

45 Head of the Leading Families ALSO

30 High Grade Cattle, Good Ones. For ca alegues address D. HENNING, Wheatfield, Calhoun Co., Mich

J. A. MANN, Auctioneer. Improve the Breed of your Horses

A CHOICE OF FINE

PERCHERON

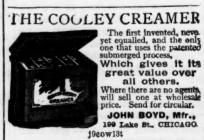
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Six miles out Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Terms Reasonable.

MERRILL & FIFIELD, BAY CITY, MICH., IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Hereford Cattle.

CHOICE YOUNG STOCK always on hand and For Sale at Living Prices. Write for prices or come and see us.



FOR SALE.



and catalogue. ap28:ma26:ju9



DEGEN BROS., OTTAWA, LLL., ercheron, Belgian Draft, and French Coach Horses.

Shorthorn Bulls Service Stallions for sale cheap

Look at the Pedigree.

BARON ROSEWOOD 5th; Red, calved July 4th, 1886; Sire—(47789) imp. 2d Duke of Whittlebury 62574.

Dam—Rosewood 3d, by 4978 26th Duke of ewood 3d, by 4978 26th Duke of Airdrie 34973.
dam—Rosamond Duchess 2d, by (30997) 6th
Duke of Oneida 13238.
dam—Rosamond 10th, by (30958) 4th Duke of

3 dam—Rosamond 10th, by (30958) 4th Duke of Geneva 7931.

i dam—Rosamond 4th, by 2070 Iron Duke 4043.

5 dam—Rosamond 2d, by 1441 Belmont 2533.

6 dam—imp. Rosamond, by (10671) Quarrington (10671).

7 dam—May Rose 3d, by (6778) Bellville (6778).

8 dam—May Rose 2d, by (6778) Bellville (6778).

9 dam—May Rose 2d, by (6778) Bellville (6778).

10 dam—Silk Velvet, by (4670) Pedestrian (4670).

11 dam—May Rose, by (2830) Miracle (2830).

12 dam—deorgina, by (2085) Fitz Remus (3025).

13 dam—by (695) Whitworth (695).

14 dam—by (127) Charles (127).

(47780) 2D DUKE OF WHITTLEBURY 62574; red.

14 dam—by (127) Charles (127).

(47789) 2D DUKE OF WHITTLEBURY 62574; red, calved 29th July, 1882; bred by Mr. R. Loder, whittlebury, England; got by (66439) 41st Grand Duke 51865, dam 2d Duchess of Whittlebury by (38004) Duke of Connaught 32234, grandam 3d Duchess of Hillhurst by (39748) 2d Duke of Hillhurst 12893, great grandam 10th Duchess of Airdrie by (18774) Royal Oxford 5157.

26 rn Duke of Airbrie 34973 by (30358) 4th Duke of Geneva 7981, dam 9th Duchess of Airdrie by (18774) Royal Oxford 486, grandam 4th Duchess of Airdrie by (31181) Fordham Duke of Oxford 220, etc., etc.

(18774) Royal OXIOrd 486, grandam 4th Duchess of Airdrie by (31181) Fordham Duke of Oxford 220, etc., etc. (30997) 67H DUKE OF ONEIDA 6395 by (30988) 4th Duke of Geneva 7831, dam 10th Duchess of Geneva by (23752) 2d Duke of Geneva (5562). grandam 5th Duchess Geneva, etc., etc. (30968) 47H DUKE OF GENEVA 7831 by (23371 Baron of Oxford 676, dam 7th Duchess of Thorn dale by (10284) 2d Grand Duke 248, etc., etc. 4043 Ison DUKE 2070 by 2533 Belmont 1441, dam imported Rosamond by (10671) Quarrington 2554, grandam May Rose 3d by (6778) the famous Bellville 679, great grandam May Rose 2d by (6778) Bellville 679, great grandam May Rose 2d by (1978) Bellville 679, grandam Carnation by (10877) Bellville 679, grandam Carnation by (10877) Bellville 679, grandam Carnation by (10877) Goldsmith 1974, etc., etc.

In addition to above we have 20 More Good Ones which must be closed out to make room for the new crop.

JAMES M. TURNER Springdale Farm,

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26

A . CHANDLER, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome

breeder of Shorthorn eattle. Stock of besees for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. address Fenton, Genesee county.

RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan A KTHUK ANDERSON, Montetta, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Corres-pondence solicited.

ENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center,
Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns of
Young Mary and Young Phyllis families, with
the Renick Rose of Sharon bull 'Sharon Duke
of Clark' at the head of herd. Young bulls and
helfers for sale. Also registered Merino sheep. C. F. MOORE, St. Clair, breeder of Shorthorn attle. Families represented: Barrington Kirklevington, Victoria Duchess, Oxford Vanquish and Tea Rose. Bulls in the herd: Lord Kirklevington of Eric 44182, Grand Duke of Airdrie 62933 and Barrington 78886.

ers of Shorthorns. Families is the herd: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-ly

S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short-horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Short-norns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families with Lord Raspberry 2d 48633 at head of herd stock for sale.

EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-is see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-ly* HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, breeder of theroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. ja15-ly

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cautle and American Merina

JAMES MOOKE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes, herd headed by Gloster Wild Eyes 10239. Aleo Hambletonian and Percheron horses, Highland

JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers or sale. Correspondence solicited.

Ican Merino sheep, and Poland-China swine, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. P. O. Bedford, Calhoun Co., Mich,

B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily

O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, Kalamasco, breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Families represented are Youn Mary, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered

Oncome of the control of the control

THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich. breeds Shorthorns of the following families: Victoria Duchess, Kirklevingtor, Van Metre and Flat Creek Young Mary, Princess, Rose of Sharon, and Harriet. Fennel Duke 2nd of Side View 69731 heads the herd. Also Poland-China swine and Southdown sheep. Good animals usually on sale. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm.

WM. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruikshank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder
hilpa, Flat Creek Marys, Cruikshank, Rose of
Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phylils, Rosemary,
Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other
families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington
bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667.

M. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 33). Stock for sale. write for prices.

WM. WHITFIELD & SONS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., breed-ers of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire sheep. Stock for sale.

CHAS. F. GILLMAN, 'Fenfeld Stock Farm' Pewamo. Breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Mering

V. SEELEY, North Farmington, Oakland Co., breeder of Holstein-Friesians. Stock reals of the famous Ykema family. Ykema C (D. F. Herd Book) at head of the herd. Cor spondence will receive prompt attention. au10tf

W. SEXTON, Howell, mporter and breed er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle Stock farm, three miles south. L. WEBBER, East Saginaw. Herd mostly imported, selected in Holland for Mr. H. B. Boardman by Mr. Cornelius Baldwin, of Ohio. Choice animals for sale.

R. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron Calloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm ad joining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

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JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE. For cata logues apply to Isaac Marston, Detroit, Mich., or to Spencer Knapp, Kawkawiir, Mich. mrši i, SMITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. 830-11

W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Pedro 3187, at the head of the herd. Registered Merina 61 110

Herefords.

EDWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Pon tiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cat tile of mo ροpular strains. Waxwork 6320 (6250) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale ai reasonable prices.

TVERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamora, Lapeer Co., Hereford Cattle, Merino Sheep, and Berkshire Swine. All stock registered. Cor-respondence solicited. Address, M. Wickham, Manager. THOMAS FOSTER, Elm Grove Stock Farm
Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and
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Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of
Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock
for sale.

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ALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of the State of Michigan. President, R. 8. Caruss, St. Johns., Vice President, L. B Townsend, Ionis; Secretary and Treasurer, R. G. Hart Lapeer. Choice recorded stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

B. CABUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. Johns R., P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, American Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence

SHEEP.-Merinos.

A. WOOD, Salize, breeder of thorough, bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw. jai7-tf

E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for

R. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Fe. wamo, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Oer respondence solicited,

A. GIBONEY, Kalamasoo, breeder of reg and density of fleece specialities. Young stock for sale at low prices. Correspondence solicit ad in10-3m in10-3m TAMES MCGREGOR & SON, Metamors

Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regis-red Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my12-1 J. C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merius heep; also Poland-Ohina Hogs. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited.

T EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of thes oughbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermon egister. Rams and ewes for sale of my own brest egister, kams and ewester ig, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing is 11-2m

S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeds of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. W. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa-line, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont registered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ram Peerless at head of flock. Also breeder of Poland China swine. Correspondence solicited.

HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich Breeder of thoroughbred American Merius sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Ragia ters. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the ng, together with selections from some of est flocks in Vermont. Correspondence soli O. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawee Co., breed er of Vermont and Michigan registered thor-oughbred Morino sheep. Stock for sale. On-16-1v

Shropshire Sheep.

EMERY A. GARLOCK, Howell, breeder and dealer in imported and Michigan breed registered Shropshire sheep. Choice young breeding ewes and rams always for sale at moderate prices. Residence in Genoa, one mile east and one-half mile south of Howell, Mich.

GAVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock Farm, Pontiac, Mich., Importer and Breed-er of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for particulars. J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co. • Importer, breeder and dealer in thorough bred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I im-portmy sheep direct from England. Correspond ence promptly answered.

T LESSITER, Cole, Oakiand Co., breeder Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and unegistered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale treasonable prices and terms.

MONTAGUE BROS., Chubbs Corners, importers, breeddrs and dealers in Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale at all times. Inspection of stock and correspondence solicited.

MUTTON FIRST and wool second practically settles the tariff question. The oldest established flock of Shropshire sheep in Michigan and first on record. I import the best to be had. Stock always for sale at moderate rates. A mile east R. R. Junc. W. J. Garlock, Howell.

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stoak Farm, South Laven, breeder of Shropshire Sheep from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michipan. Inspection invited. au3-4m

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks.

A. W. COOLEY, Coldwater, Branch Co., breeder of large English Berkshire swine of the largest size and very best strains. Pigs and young breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. All of my breeders are recorded in the American Berkshire Record. Write for prices. EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County, breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale.

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A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale.



G F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohie P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale Also breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co.

J. breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited. TRUE BROTHERS, Armads, Macomb Co.,
breeder of Poland-China swine. Breeding
stock all of choice families. All stock recorded
Write for prices.

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C. SEARING, Lyons Conia Co., breeder and shipper of Chester White swine, Oxford Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle. All stock recorded. Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited. Reduced rates by express

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co.,
breeder of pure Suffolk Swine. Choice
stock for sale. Correspondence promptly ar-Essex.

A & H. C. WRIGHT, Grand Blanc, breed ers of pure-bred Essex swine. Pigs and choice young breeding stock for sale at reasonable rates. Correspondence invited. MIGGINS. W. A., Elm Lane Stock Parm. Jackson P. O., breeder of Essex swine and Plymouth Rock poultry.

Small Yorkshires. M. HILBERT, Bath, Clinton Co., Mich.,
s breeder of Small Yorkshire pigs of best
known strains of blood. All breeding stock
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POULTRY.

C.ARMS, Portland, breeder of high-class
Light and Dark Brahmas; a choice lot of
Lights for sale; eggs from either variety in
season. I will send a sabinet photo of my breeding ckl. King and mate (Lt.); Gladstone and
mate (Dk.), for 10 cents each, in silver or stamps,
and will deduct the same if you order either
birds or eggs.

SUMMIT POULTRY FARM, devoted exclusively to the raising of Standard Plymouth Rock fowls for breeding and exhibition purposes. Prices, for single birds, \$265; pairs, \$36750; trios, \$5600; one male and five females \$19620. Address C. F. R. Bellows, Ypsilanti.

L.W. &O BARNES.

- PROPRIETORS OF -LAKE VIEW " STOCK FARM,



Breeders of pure bred Poiand China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superfor lot of young boars and sows, dark in color, and effine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

SHORT HORNS FOR SALE.

Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address B. J. BIDWELL

Tecumseh, Mich

Mound Spring Breeding Farm J. W. AIBBARD. - ROPRIETOR.

Successor to C. Hibbard & Son. Bennington, Shiawassee County. Mich

SHORTHORNS.

AMERICAN MERINOS.

BREEDING MERIT

DELHI MILLS. - - MICH .. - BREEDER OF -

The following families represented in the herd

Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Young Mary. Inspection is invited. Stock for sale at rea sonable prices. Every animal guaranteed as represented. The prospects for Shorthorns are better to-day than at any time in the past five vars.

207 Louis Napoleon, \$100. Sire of Jerome Eddy 2:16½

" Charley Hilton (2:14½) 2:17½

" Spinella (2:17) 2:21½

" Myrtie (2:19½) 2:22½

" Louie R (2:23½) 2:22½

" Reno Defiance (½ in 3) 2:25½

" Colonel Bowers (2:23½ 3) 3:313 3261 Bonnie Wilkes, \$35,

3024 COLONEL MAPES, \$30. To insure.

Send for our catalogues.

To insure.

Todd Improved Chesters
have been crowned
King in the Shew Ring Onthe farm with us may be seen a very fine flock of Shropshire sheep. For Gircular containing full particulars address

WE,

BEES FOR SALE

BARGAIN! In best chaff or winter hives. E. W. COTTRELL,

No. 4 Merrill Block, DETROIT, MICH Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

SHORTHORN BULLS

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Poetry.

A SWEETHEART'S PRAYER

It is not much I ask you, dear, Some women claim far more; Vows of eternal constancy Repeated o'er and o'er.

Attendance on their s'ightest wish, Your every tender thoughts, A sacrifice of will to theirs In meek submission brough

I care for none of these. No love Can be down chained at will; No vows of future faith will hold, No hand be taught to thrill.

Love hath a channel of its own Where it will flow in peace, And neither storm nor prayer can change, Impel, nor cause to cease

So I will on'v stoop to ask This favor of your grace -When you're my partner, dear, at whist, Don't ever trump my ace.

THE SEA SHELL.

I was an inland child; the hills Closed round our home their wooded wall: The world beyond was hid from me; I often dreamt what it might be; Longed with a child's 'mpatient feet To tread the city's noisy stree', And heard with yearning heart the call of the unseen, far distant sea

For in our quiet farmhouse, kept Its angient mantelpiece to grace, Was one large shell. I left my play, How many times, to steal away And take it gently from its place And lay its pink lips to my ear, The captive voice within to hear. How faint, yet clear, how sweet and low, It sang to me its ocean song! I listened till it seemed my own. Tha' whisper from a world unknown! Like one returned from far away. The shell within its place I lay; The hills around rose high and strong; What though their prisoner I might be, What though their places.

I knew the secret of the sea.

-Wide Assaks.

Miscellaneous.

"WITH FLYING COLORS."

"Yes, it is very awkward," said cousing Nora, as she stood at the carriage door say ing her last good-byes; "but, you see, Ber. tie, you have spent your life in getting into scrapes of all sorts, and getting out of them with flying colors, so I feel very confident you will get out of this."

"It is all very fine for you to talk," said ruefully; "but here I am boxed up in this railway carriage, and I don't see any way out of the difficulty short of suicide.'

Then the guard shut the door, the whistle shrieked. Nora stood back, and off we glided into the long tunnel through which the Great Southern and Western line takes its course immediately on leaving Cork.

A lover is most desirable and necessary for the happiness of any young woman; but two lovers are dreadful-I mean two at the same time. To be off with the old before going on with the new is not such a bad system; but to have two devoted suitors at the same period is simply distracting. I was in this unpleasant predicament; and both of mine were coming that very evening to Kingsbridge to meet me, and there would be terrible scenes, I knew very well. Hitherto they had never met-in fact, they had never heard of each other's existence

"Gilbert Owens, a tall and handsome youth of three or four and twenty, I had met frequently at dances in Dublin during the previous winter. When leaving home I'or Cork, I had promised him vaguely that I would be home in time for a Hallow-Eve party that his mother was going to give. It was now nearly the end of October; and, when the date of my departure from Cork was fixed, I had written, not to him-oh, dear, no!-but to his sister, mentioning the trifling face of my speedy return and the day and hour. Of course I had not heard that Gilbert would be at Kingsbridge on that Saturday evening, but I knew he would be there, and Nora was equally positive

Unfortunately, about half an hour before leaving my aunt's house in Cork, there came a letter from my other lover, saying he would give himself the pleasure of meeting me that evening at Kingsbridge. He was a col ain of mine, and a pompous fool, fortyfiv "if he was a day, bald, and worse than , tat. I never could endure a fat man, and Reginald Wolverton was fat. He said that he had been in love with me since I was fourteen-which, if true; was not "greatly to his credit," as his wife had died only about two years previously to this October day, and he had been married to her before I was born. My mother simply adored Reginald Wolverton-a fact which caused me great and perpetual annoyanceand I knew she would have liked me to accept his suit; but she was far too sweet and good to urge me against my inclinations. My mother's cousin, an old maiden lady who made her home with us, was not so for bearing. She was everlastingly singing Reginald Wolverton's praises in a way that made me loath the sound of his name. She used also to indulge in mild hints about young women who turned up their noses at eligible suitors, and who finally came out of the wood with a crooked stick, or no stick

The best thing about Reginald Wolverton was that he was in some public office in London, se that he could not be continually running over to Kingstown to see us. He had, however, turned up unexpectedly on more than one occasion; and he had done so now. The letter I held in my hand, a the train rushed on towards Dublin, told me

"MY VERY DEAR BERTIE"-his in deed!—never!—"I arrived here last night, and was, as I need hardly tell you, consid-erably disappointed on finding you absent. w was a good deal on hearing that you are going to return have come in any case, when once you had learned I was here; tout va bien however, elf the pleasure of indeed evening at Kingsbridge.

R. W. will give myself the pleasure of meeting yo

They were both coming to meet me, and should be forced to accept Mr. Wolverton'

angry his face would become. He would think I had made the double appointment on purpose to tease him. While these redections were coursing through my troubled mind we arrived at Limerick Junction. All the people who had travelled in the carriage with me now got out, and one gentle and timid-looking lady with snowy hair stepped in. My heart warmed to her, she was so much like my mother; and she and I soon made friends and chatted together, in which pastime I was glad to forget my woes and put off thinking of the evil hour before me. She was on her way to England, via the North Wall, she told me, so I should have ner with me all the way to Dublin.

Ballybrophy was passed, then Marybor ough, then Portarlington. I groaned in spirit, for we would soon be in Dublin, and no way out of the difficulty had as yet presented itself to my anxious and fevered mind. The brightness of the day was fading, and the grayness of the autumn twilight was creeping along the horizen. My companion ceased talking and opened a book. I sat moodily in my corner, staring straight before me. To get out at the nearest station to Dublin and pay a fabulous sum for a cab to Westland Row was an idea that filled my mind until I recollected that I was in the express mail and that it did not stop between Kildare and Dublin. Hope died away again: but presently a way of escape dawned upon my weary brain-a plan that was bound to succeed, and i charmingly clever one too. I laughed as I sat and worked it out in detail. My companion looked up in surprise, but I coughed in an asthmatical way and succeeded in diverting her attention. My plan was enough to make any human being laugh. chuckled with joy as I thought of writing Nora a full, true and amusing description of it. She said I always came out of my scrapes with flying colors; but I should come out of this not only with flying colors, but with a full salute of artillery into the

In my moody meditation my eyes had unconsciously been resting upon my bundle of rugs and shawls on the opposite seat. I had not unfastened it since leaving Cork, and from the contemplation of it my great inspiration had arisen. I worked out my plan mentally in every detail before proceeding to put any part of it into execution. Then I arose and loosened the straps of my bundle, and took down my small leatner portmanteau from the rack overhead. 1 was thankful when I remembered that I had told the lady in the carriage with me that my eyes had been delicate all the summer, and that a doctor in Cork had advised me to wear a pair of black spectacles on sunny days. I had never worn them; but she did not know that: and, as I produced them now from my bag, she seemed to think that my eves were paining me.

"Are you suffering?" she asked sympa thetically, as I placed the spectacles upo

"No," I answered, blushing; "but the evening air-" And there I stopped. best to guard against cold. You ought to

wear a veil also.' "Yes," I said, as cheerfully as I could, though I felt contemptibly mean. "Fortunately I have a good thick veil here: "and produced from my bag about two and a half yards of stuff which shopkeepers call amer." but which is no more like gossamer than I am like her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. My aunt in Cork had made me a present of it for my 'poor weak eyes;" and, not liking to leave stuffed it into my traveling-bag at the last

I locked up the portmanteau, and fasten ed the straps of my bundle once more. We were at Kildare now, and I waited breath lessly to see if any one would enter our cariage. A fat old gentleman did make ar effort to open the door; but, as I held the handle firmly on the inside, he did not suc ceed, and passed on to the next compart ment. Then a thin-faced handsome young priest paused; but, seeing the two most comfortable seats occupied, he likewise passed on. Happily no one else was tempt ed to enter, and in a few moments we started for Dublin. My plan would soon have

It was getting quite dark, and even the vellow light in the west was dying out. My ompanion laid aside her book, and leaned pack in her corner with closed eyes. Now was my time! Had she wanted to talk to me. I do not know what I should have done. To be let alone was what I chiefly desired

I was wearing a very smart, nicely-fitting brown ulster and a cloth cap. The cap suited me extremely well, and I had fully contemplated keeping it on until Gilbert Owens nad seen it; now the fulfilment of that cherished desire must be given up. I took of the cap and put on my hat, which was in the rack over my head, first tearing out s perky little yellow bird's wing which adorned it. The hat was a soft velvet article, with a few brown feathers massed to gether in front. I noticed with satisfaction that it looked almost dowdy without the little bird's wing; for dowdiness was not the characteristic of my attire, as both Mr. Owens and Mr. Wolverton could testify. I ressed the hat well down on my head, pushing my fringe well up under it. My hair was so irrepressibly curly and so bright and light that I knew the smallest exposure of it would betray me. Then I covered my face with the gossamer veil. crossing it behind over my hair, and tying it in a large untidy bow under my chin Then I put on my fur cape, hooked it at the throat, and threw it back over my shoulders A plaid shawl came next; and at this june ture I glanced at my companion. She ooked quite terrified. Poor thing-to this day I am sure she speaks of the adventure as a fearful one! What could she have thought me-an escaping murderess, a female dynamiter, or a madwoman? I longed to speak to her and assure her, but I dared not. I could not tell her the truth, and I was not going to tell her any lies. However, there was no help for it, and I held on my mad career. Over the plaid shawl I placed a dark-blue rain-cloak; and by this

dme I looked a rotund stout old woman. There was still a very smart-looking little umbrella to be disposed off. I opened it, stuffed in my cloth travelling-cap and my leather straps, and then twisted it up loosehurt at this; and I knew well how hard and ly until it looked like a "gamp" of the

most degraded type. As a finishing touch to my costume 1 rolled a red woolen muffler round my neck, letting the ends hang down in front. About five minutes before the train ran into the station I looked at my well-fitting Suede gloves, and saw that they would not do if left just as they were. My only resource was to draw the fingers half off, and button the upper parts crookedly, so as to make the gloves as baggy and illfitting as possible.

The ticket-collector's shout, "Now, ma'am!" when he came for my ticket, encouraged me much; and a few minutes later we glided into the long, brilliantly-lighted station. The first person I saw was Gilbert, tall and stately, clad in a light overcoat, and looking eagerly at each carriage window as the train passed. Further on I saw the burly figure of Mr. Wolverton in a most elegant attitude, leaning against a pillar and his legs lightly crossed. He looked in at the window without recognizing me as the train moved slowly past him.

As soon as we came to a stand-still, stepped out, secured a porter, and engaged a cab. There remained the question, What was I to do about my luggage? With horror I remembered that my initials were on my trunk, painted in staring white letters on a back ground. I had also a hamper with all sorts of country dainties and luxuries, a present to my mother from my aunt in Cork. sent the porter to the luggage-van to fetch them, while I mounted guard at my cab

I saw Gilbert advancing slowly along the platform and looking into every compartment. Did the silly fellow think that I was hiding under one of the seats? I asked myself, as I watched him. Reginald, wiser in his generation, had stationed himself at the barrier in front of the luggage-van, knowing that every passenger, sooner or later, must come there to look after his or her effects Presently my stupid porter came back, and addressed me in a stentorian shout-

Will ve plaze step beyant there an show me what ye have?'

There was no help for it, so, adopting rolling gait, I waddled after him. I pushed boldly into the crowd of frenzied humanity, and found myself at the elbow of my dear cousin. He turned and looked at mewhether suspiciously or not I failed to see, as it was of course part of my role not to notice him.

It was at this juncture that my smart little umbrella did me a good turn. With its ivory hook I gripped the coat-collar of a youthful porter who was pitching my hamper about in a most unwarrantable manner shook him violently, at the same time yelling the broadest brogue at my command-"Young man, young man, ye're breakin"

ne eggs! Lave them go this minit, ye villen! I'll have the law of ye if there's wan of them so much as cracked!"

There was a general laugh at my expense even Reginald Wolverton joining in it; and retired to my cab flushed with victory.

"Take it aisy, ma'am!" cried the porter as he helped to squeeze my unwieldy form "Yes," she agreed readily; "it is always into the cab. "Where are ye for, ma'am!" he asked.

> "Eh?" I shouted, thoroughly enjoying the joke. He repeated his remark louder.

> 'Westland Row Station," I informed

"Is it the boat-thrain ye're after?" I could have kissed him for that mos happy suggestion; but I did not. I gave him a shilling instead.

Off we rattled out of the station, in my ton, seated in the midst of a dead-lock of outside cars, drawing his legs up out of all possible danger, and Gilbert still wandering disconsolately on the platform.

I had escaped-come off with flying colors! I held my sides with laughter as I thought how nicely I had "done" my two brave heroes. But my merriment died when I called to mind the pleasant jaunt with Gilbert on an "outside" which I had promised myself for weeks past. This was s sad disappointment indeed; and the reflection did not make me any more amiably disposed towards that horrid old spoil-sport Reginald.

As we turned into D'Olier street, it sudlenly flashed across my mind that I could to be put into execution now-would it fail not go down to Kingstown in my disguise. The trains were always crowded, and to rearrange my costume in the cab between the station and home would be impossible; besides, my mother would be sure to send a couple of servants to meet me. Now or never was the time to make the change; and I blamed myself severely for not thinking of it sooner, for 1 had barely time to tear off my extra garments, set my hat on straight, my fringe free, and fasten my straps, before the cab stopped at the sideentrance to the station.

"For the Holyhead boat?" inquired a por-

ter, stepping forward. "Yes," said the cabby, as he jumped briskly to the ground to open the door and help the "old woman" out; but, when he saw a slim young lady, in a well-fitting ulster, with a roll of shawls, rugs, etc., in her hand, stepping out of the cab, he stood still in open-mouthed astonishment. "Be the howly powers!" he ejaculated feebly. Then a sudden inspiration came to him, and he gasped, "a pathriot escapin'!"-and with lightning speed he dragged down my box and hamper, and deposited them on the pavement. "Lose no time, honey!" he whispered hoarsely. "Good luck go wid you!"-and, leaping on to his box, he did not even wait to sit down before dashing from the station at his horse's best speed. That was the only Dublin cabman who

ever accepted his correct fare from me without haggling for more. I had to pay "extra fare" and endure a little grumbling from the officials for daring to travel down to Kingstown in the boattrain, but 1 did not mind such trifles. I was more than repaid by seeing Mr. Wol- in his evening-dress that my heart beat verton slowly pacing up and down the farther platform, smoking a cigarette, and awaiting the train which would start for

Kingstown at ten minutes after nine. That ten minutes saved me; I was home my hat and ulster were off, and I was en joying a cup of tea beside the drawing-room fire before Reginald arrived on a swift "outside." Then followed surprise, explanations. How could we have missed each other? Did I go to look after my luggage! Was I delayed at Kingsbridge? By what train did I leave Westland Row? All of to her room to take off my wraps. these queries I answered with childlike

out a suspicion being raised in any one's

The next day I wrote a long letter t Nora; and, if I indulged in fits of laughter as I wrote, that was no one's business but my own. My mother looked mildly curious and asked once or twice what the joke was: and Reginald appeared rather bad-tempered which only added to my joy. I am sure he thought I was caricaturing him; he little guessed that it was the description of the guy I had made of myself that tickled my fancy so immoderately.

All Hallews' Eve fell on the following Tuesday, and on Monday Caroline Owens came out from Dublin to see me and remind me of their little dance that was to take place on the following evening. She and I went for a walk on the pier, and then home for afternoon-tea.

My mother and Reginald were in the drawing-room, so we could indulge in no more private girlish gossip, but had to make ourselves generally amiable

"Bertie can come in early to-morrow afternoon, Mrs. North," explained Caroline to my mother, as she stood up to go; "w will meet her at Westland Row. And mamma says she had better stay for the night, as she would have to leave so early to catch the last train. Besides, how could she get home alone? If we sent any one with her, they would not be able to return to town that night."

"I shall have much pleasure in calling for my cousin at any hour appointed," put in Reginald before my mother could open her lips to speak. "I think your residence s in Mountjoy Square, Miss Owens?"

Caroline looked somewhat disturbed: she would have liked me to stay all night with her, but did not know how to insist on it without being rude. Of course I was ready to annihilate the officious Reginald. "If you would care to accompany Ber-

tle," said Caroline, coloring up to the roots of her hair and looking very shy, "I am sure my mother would be very happy to see any friend of Mrs. North's."

"I shall be only too delighted," answer ed Reginald, well pleased at having gained his point so easily.

"But you must not expect much, Mr. Wolverton. It is quite a small informal affair-only our intimate friends and our relatives," added Caroline, with a beseeching glance at me. "Please forgive me!" she whispered, as

she went away.

"Never mind," I said cheerfully. "If eople will ask for an invitation to a place where they are not wanted, that is no fault of yours. I shall make it pleasant for him n some other way." by cripples!"

"I can trust you for that!" she cried, aughing as she went down the steps.

He had deprived me of the pleasure of going in early and being met by Caroline and Gilbert; he had caused me to lose half the entertainment-for now of course ! should have to come away a little past eleven-and he had prevented my staying there for the night, which meant breakfast ing at the same table as Gilbert, and being scorted to Westland Row by him.

No wonder I did not feel amiably disposed towards my cousin all that Tuesday. I was civil to him so long as we were in my mother's presence-for I had sufficient grace left in me not to pain her willingly; but on the way into town with Reginald I was as unleasant and cutting as an east wind.

At Westland Row he hailed a cab. waited till it drove up and stopped in front of us, then calmly announced that nothing on earth would induce me to go across to Mountjoy Square on anything but an "out-

"But, my dear," began Reginald. I hated him when he took this tone: it made me feel as if I had been his wife for the past forty years or so. I stamped my foot impatiently. "I always take an 'outside,' " I inter

rupted. "Wnen I lived in Dublin it was not con sidered the correct thing for a young lady to be seen on one," he remonstrated.

"Perhaps not." I said, with impertinen levity; "but that was so long ago-before my time." This put an end to his objections. He

hailed an "outside," and we drove off amid a torrent of abuse from the disappoint "Are you not afraid of taking cold, Ber-

tie?" he inquired frigidly from the other side of the car as we drove down Bruns-I had only a light opera wrap over my

vening dress, I really was cold, but I would not acknowledge the fact. Presently our jarvey nearly capsized us i

trying to turn a corner smartly. The car was jerked skywards on my side, and was shot up into the air and dropped down again like a monkey on a stick.

"What are you about? You might have thrown the lady off!" cried Reginald indignantly. "The young lady's all right, yer hono

It isn't a bale of goods she is, with no spring in her at all; and yer honor mor than balances her."

I laughed derisively by way of showing entire approval of the man's joke at my

cousin's expense. "Reginald," I said loudly, as we neared Mountjoy Square, "had you not better en gage this car to take us back to Westland Row to-night?"

He muttered something which I chose t take for assent, and so cheerfully engaged the jarvey for a quarter past eleven to take Arrived at the house, I jumped down and

was in the brilliantly-lighted hall before Reginald had succeeded in dismounting from his side of the car. Gilbert came out of the drawing-room t

meet me. He looked so tall and handsome wildly with delight. I felt sure he was glad to see me and welcome me back again, as he clasped my hand in his strong ye gentle grasp. While I stood there with my hand in his and his dark eyes on my face, I felt calmer and more anxious to become a good and noble woman than I had ever felt efore. I remembered most of the mean. spiteful and wicked actions of my past life, and felt ashamed of them and myself.

Then Caroline appeared, introduced her brother to Reginald, and carried me away

"How pretty you look!" she said admiress, and the affair passed off with- ingly, as I laid aside my cloak. "I think Cork has improved you-you have such a

pretty color and your eyes are so bright. "Don't flatter, Caroline!" I remonstrate but I was pleased at her commendation, which I knew to be sincere

Looking at myself in the glass, I thought did look rather nice; though my dress was only filmy black lace, cut square at the front, and with thin lace sleeves to the elbow, and my sole ornaments were a couple of jet stars, one in the front of my dress and the other in my curty hair.

When we entered the drawing-room, Mrs. Owen kissed me fondly, which she had never done before; and I felt myself color up as much as if it had been Gilbert.

Reginald was standing on the hearthrug with a few gentlemen, making long speeches

on the subject of English rule in Ireland. "I don't think politics ought to be discussed at evening parties," I remarked to Gilbert, in a voice loud enough for Reginald

"On what day did you come home from Cork?" he asked, looking at me with amused

"On Saturday last," I answered, blush-

ing furiously. "By what train?"

"The accelerated mail." "Arriving at Kingsbridge-when?"

"About a quarter to six." I replied: then gnoring my crimson cheeks, I said boldly, Why do you ask?"

"Oh, I only wanted to know!" he anwered calmly, still with the amused look on his face.

on the hearthrug. I compared them as they stood side by side, and marvelled how it was that I had managed to attract two men of such totally diverse types-Gilbert, tall and well-featured, with an expression of intense calm characterizing his face and movements; Reginald, short and stout, fussy, loud-speaking, aggressive towards men and patronizing to women. My cousin had probably been handsome when young, but time had blurred the outlines of his features and marred the symmetry of his figure.

I was interrupted in my meditations by Vere, Gilbert's younger brother of sixteena lanky youth with straight dark hair and a voted admirers.

"What's up with you, Miss North?" he inquired, scrutinizing me carefully. "You look up to some mischief tonight. your man in tow?"

"A cousin," I said contemptuously. "Cousins are a jolly nuisance!" he re turned, with more vigor than elegance "And it's thanks to him you must go home tonight? I'd like to see him kicked to deat!

"Don't be venomous, Vere." "Practice what you preach, my lady. am sure you will make it pretty hot for the

cousin. I nodded acquiescence. "The Harveys are here," he went on Couldn't you four club together and drive down to Kingstown to-night? There's no

fun in your having to go off early enough to catch the last train." "That's a noble idea, Vere!" I said, de lighted at the suggestion. I should not nind the six miles' drive with Reginald if l ad the Harveys with me.

"I'll arrange it all with Willie Harvey." said Vere. "He and his sister are sure to jump at it. I heard Miss Harvey lamenting the earliness of the last train a few moments "Vere, you're an angel, and I love you!"

At that moment the musicians arrived and there was a move across the hall to the dining-room, which had been cleared for dancing. I gave Vere the first dance as a rewar

for his brilliant idea, and, when it was over, received numerous applications for the nex from other cavaliers; but neither Gilbert ner Reginald came near me, which som what surprised me. "Vere," I said, "I don't want to dance

with my cousin, so, whenever you see him about to ask me, either come and ask me yourself or drag some man forward and insiston his dancing with me."

"All right-I'll guard you like a brother." said Vere, as he went off laughing.

I need not have blushed so much as I did but I could not help it, for Gilbert was passing at the moment with a lady on his arm. and bestowed upon me one of his quiet. enigmatical smiles. He had overheard Vere. We had no programmes, as the dance was so informal; otherwise I could have filled one up bastily, and so have avoided dancing with Reginald.

The third dance-a waltz-was going or when Gilbert came to seek me in my place of refuge behind some palm-fans in the hall. As I took his arm I saw Reginald come out of the drawing-room and take a few steps toward where I had been ensconced with my partner; then, perceiving me making for the dancing-room with Gilbert he suddenly wheeled about and returned to the drawing-room.

"Escape the first!" I exclaimed. " From what?" asked Gilbert laconically, as he put his arm round me and we glided

in among the dancers. "Dancing with him," I replied, with qual brevity. "Don't you like him?"

"I love him passionately!" Gilbert laughed, and then we danced in silence for some time. "Will you not dance with him?" inquired dilbert presently.

"No -not if I con avoid it." "You generally avoid doing anything you don't want to do. How will you manage this?"

" Say I am engaged." "Whether you are or not." "I generally am." "Yes; you are not likely to be a wall-

lower, though I did find you under the shade of those palms-flirting." He added the last word after a pause. "I was not!" I said indignantly.

"No, poor little girl-you wouldn't know I was silent, not having any desire to er

ourage such unseemingly levity. "Engage yourself to me for every da e said presently, after we had gone rou the room several times in silence I only laughed in reply; and he did no

speak again until we had again reached the spot where he had spoken last. "Engage yourself to me-for all yo

All the room seemed to whirl around me, and I felt like fainting.

"Will you, dear-my dear little Bertie?" All the levity had disappeared now, and his voice was grave and sweet.

I could not speak, and he said no more When the dance was over, we were going towards the drawing-room when Vere came up to me eagerly to tell me that the Harveys had consented to stay till the fun was over, and to drive over to Kingstown with me and my cousin.

Vere was very good, and kept his promise like a man: but, in spite of his vigilance, Reginald succeeded in entrapping me when was disengaged. I compromised matters by sitting out the dance in the hall, but well in view of the world in general, though Reginald made an effort to reach the tranquil solitude in the shade of the palms. My cousin's first remark was not calcu-

lated to soothe. "You have become painfully flippant,

my dear Bertie," he said, with studied calmness.

"I'm not your 'dear Bertie,' and I wish you would not call me so!" I retorted. "I have known you since you were a

child," he said, with ponderous playfulness,

"and you are my cousin." "Cousins needn't 'my dear ' each other," rejoined tartly. "In any case I consider it a most objectionable habit; and I have

often told you so." "My dear girl," he said airily, "you don't think I mind all you say, do you?"

"Apparently you don't," I replied sharp-"I know the ways of girls-their little coy, shy ways. And I don't dislike them, mind you. Of course it is only natural for young girl to keep her lover off a little. I know I am beloved by you, and I don't mind your little sharp ways any more than I

mind my kitten's pretending to bite my

finger. This style of conversation from Reginald was not new to me. It was what I had to endure on several occasion s during the past two years—ever since he had done me the honor of asking me to fill the void left by Mrs. Wolverton the first-but on no former occasion had I felt so angry as I did on that evening.

"You are exceedingly thick skinned!" said, livid with rage.

"Why do you say that, my dear?" "Because if any girl ever labored to show man that he was utterly and intensely distasteful to her-that she simply loathed him-I have tried to do so to you. I refused you politely at first when you asked me to marry you. That ought to have been enough for a gentleman. But you take advantage of every opportunity to force your unwelcome attentions on me. You know l can't avoid you, because you take a mean advantage of your relationship, and of the fact that my mother likes you and asks you freely to our house. I have snubbed you, and lowered myself to be rude to you; and yet there you sit calm and smiling, and insulting me every time you open your lips."

hand. "There now-there now." he said, in tone that he might have adopted to calm a fractious child in danger of crying itself into a fit-"don't excite yourself; I can wait. I know that deep down in your heart you

love me, and that some day you will throw

He laughed, and attempted to take my

yourself into my arms. I can read your heart and I can see-What he could see I was not destined to learn, for Vere, in passing us, had looked at me. He paused, hesitated, and finally came up boldly

my side. Bertie, with whom shall I burn you? have some nuts and a jolly fire in the drawing-room. Or will you and Major Wolverton come and watch the fun?"

"My cousin is not in the army," I said. "Oh, is he not?" cried Vere, with an air of intense ignorance. "I thought he was." Reginald, who loved to be taken for a nilitary man, quite beamed on the intruder whom a moment before he had hated. "My cousin uses his sword as a paper-

cutter," I said, with a sneer; "and that is about all a volunteer's sword is good for." "Oh, are you in the volunteers?" asked Vere, with enthusiasm. Reginald "owned the soft impeachment."

"Ah," said Vere, as if overcome, "that is extremely interesting! And that reminds me. May I ask you a couple of "Certainly," said Reginald, drawing

nimself up, and preparing to impart any amount of military information to his new and ingenuous admirer. "Why are volunteers like butter? And why are they like Nelson?" said Vere. Reginald frowned; there was a ring of

impertinence about the first question, but

the second could not be anything [but complimentary. "Because," said Vere, with his dark eves raised innocently to my cousin's face-"because butter melts before fire, and so do volunteers—see? And the last thing Nelson did was to die for his country, and it is the

ast thing a volunteer would do." Then Vere arose and went his way to his Reginald smiled a ghastly smile, and 1 aughed loud and long, for there was some-

thing indescribably amusing in the boy's

impertinence; and before I had quite re-

covered Gilbert came to claim me for the

We did not stay long in the dancing-room for Gilbert declared that it was too hot, and that I looked pale, so we retired to the deserted hall.

"Bertie," he said gently, "I was in earnest when I asked you that question in the dancing-room. You know I love you deep; y. What have you to say to me in return? I had nothing to say; and I knew by the way his long slender fingers closed over mine that he understood my answer.

gether, and you jumped away from me," he said, after a few moments pause. "Did I?" I asked, too stupefied with joy to say more.

"I hope you don't intend to do so in rea life," he said jestingly. "Do you?" "I don't know. There is no telling." "But what do you think?"

"I think I never shall," I said, raising my eyes to his for a moment. "My darling!" he said tenderly. Pres ently he went on, "And so that cousin

wants to marry you?" "Who told you that?" I asked.

"I have eyes, dearest; I know he does because I know I de. A fellow-feeling is a great eye-opener. Why don't you say 'No, at once to him, and put him out of his

"Oh, Gilbert," I said, almost tearfully, "I have said 'No' to him many, many times, and he won't take it, but keeps at me until I feel absolutely maddened! Ho

declares that I adore him in my heart." "The cad!"-and Gilbert looked angrier than I had ever seen him look before.

settle him." "I wish you would! Do what I can, say what I will, nothing will convince him that I am not madly in love with him."

"Let us talk no more of him. How are you going home to-night? I heard Vere say something to you about it." "The Harveys are going to share a car with us. I would not drive all that way

nome alone with Reginald." "Oh, if the Harveys are with you, that will be all right! I want to ask you some thing, Bertie. Why did you disguise your self like-like-like-what can I say?-a

fat, vulgar old woman?" "Oh, Gilbert, who told you?" I broke in breathlessly, "I never told any one-not even Caroline

"No one told me," he said, smiling. "I went to Kingsbridge to meet you-you knew I should do so. I wandered disconsolately up and down the platform, peering into every carriage for you, and at last made up my mind that something had detained you in Cork at the last moment, and that you had not come that day. Suddenly my eyes fell upon a lumbering old lady being pushed into a cab by a porter. I do not know why I looked at her particularly-I was amused by her fat helplessness, I think-but, lo, as she got into the cab I saw her foot! Fat old ladies, Bertie darling, don't have slender, pretty little feet with neat ankles and the most dainty kid shoes to be produced for love or money. You should have got a pair of cloth boots with bulging elastic sides to be really consistent. The moment I saw that pretty little foot I knew it belonged to my Bertie.

of his adoration. "Really and truly, and upon my word of nonor!" he said, laughing. "I recognized the fact that you were masquerading-with what object I knew not; but of course, if it was your wish to do so, that was enough for me. I followed only to Westland Row and saw you safe into the train. I wonder you were not afraid to make your toilette while in the cab going across town, Bertie. It is a mercy the cabman did not call the police:

"Did you really, Gilbert?" I asked, feel-

ing almost overcome at so convincing a proof

will you kindly explain what you did it I told him all, with much laughter; and he agreed that I was justified in taking such

and then you would most likely have spent

your night in a cell at Green Street. Now

strong measures. It was three o'clock in the morning when the Harveys, Reginald and I. all well muffled up, got upon our car to drive to our distant home by the sad sea waves. "Good-bye, my darling!" whispered Gil-

hear. "I shall come up to see your mother tomorrow, and we will have a walk on the Before we had swung round more than

bert, as he tucked the rug about me, but

still speaking loud enough for Reginald to

three corners on our way home Reginald.

who was sitting by my side, spoke: "Don't you think that it is going rather you as that fellow did just now?" he asked. 'Irish girls take a certain amount of he cense, I know; but I don't like you, whom I mean to make my wife, to listen to any expressions of endearment from any man but

"Mr. Owens is not to be called a 'fellow' by you," I said coldly. "Irish girls know how to behave themselves as well as any others. If you think I am going to be your wife, you have no one but yourself to thank for the delusion. And, as far as phrases of endearment go, what Mr. Owens says to me is no one's business but our own. He and I are engaged to be married."

This cold, severe, and categorical reply eemed to stun him, for he did not attemp to answer; nor did he speak again during during the rest of the journey home, but left me to my happy musings as we drove along the Rock Road, with the fresh wind from the sea blowing in my face, and Gilbert's ove words making melody in my heart.

Mr. Reginald Wolverton returned to Engand the next day, after Gilbert had been down and had formally spoken to my "After all, dear," she said, as she kissed

me lovingly, "I like Gilbert very much. I

am fond of poor Reginald, but he is more than twenty years your senior, and a widower; there is also a prejudice against cousins marrying; so I think, after all, Gilbert is more suited to you in every way." "Besides, I love him," I said, smiling. "Do you, dear," she said innocently. I believe she thought a woman could love

any one if she only set her mind upon it;

and, dear mother that she was, she could

never understand my abhorrence of her

Oh, yes, I love Gilbert! He is dearer to me than all the world beside. I love him with all my heart and with all my soul, for and that ever graced a home and blessed a woman with his love!

GAINING HIS POINT .- A young man, who had a deposit in a savings bank, asked to withdraw a single dollar of his hard-earned "We don't bother with nothing iless than

\$5. If you want \$5 you can have it, but nothing less." "But it is printed in the pass-book that

"Vere tells me he burned you and me todeposit." "Yes: but that's a different thing. You can deposit less than \$5."

> The young man was thoughtful fer a mo-"Well, let me have \$5 in \$1 bills." The money was gracefully flipped out to him. He put one of the bills into his pocket and handed the remaining four back with the remark

that "he wished to deposit the money." Nearly everybody needs a good medicine at

hisseason, to purify the blood and build up the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine and blood purifier. It cures scrofula, all humors, dyspepsia, sick headache, that tired feeling.

THE FRIVOLOUS GIRL.

Her silken gown it rustles.

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As she goes down the stair; And in all the place there's ne'er a face One half one half so fair: But, oh! I saw her yesterday, And no one knew 'twas she, When a little sick child looked up and smiled. As she sat on my lady's knee.

Her fan it flirts and flutters Her eyes grow bright, grow dim: But thinks she thinks of him. Rut oh! to her the best of all, Though they may be great and grand.

Are less than the sick whose smiles come quic At the touch of my lady's hand. Her little shoe of satin Peeps undernea h her skirt; And a foot so small ought never at all To move in mire and dirt. But, oh! she goes among the poor,

As they can tell, who know her well, To hear my lady's voice. Her glove is soft as feathers Upon the nestling dove, It's touch so light, I have no right, To think, to dream of love. But, oh! when clad in simplest garb, She goes where none may see,

I watch and pray that some happy day,

My lady may pity me.

And heavy hearts rejoice,

-H. C. Bunner

Homely Girls at a Premium.

At one of the principal type-writing schools in New York you often see as many as eight or ten young women on the benches in the outer office, waiting to see the proprietor, of whom they want to get employment as pupils or secretaries to business men. The other day I went to that school and I witnessed the neglect of a plain girl. her mortification. I was in the room with the proprietor when he asked her to come

"I suppose there is no use my asking you, sir." she said, "but I will say that I am seeking occupation as a type-writer." "Do you understand the business?" he

"I am said to be very rapid." she said. "I have been five years at the calling."

"Will you accept \$15 a week to act as stenographer and type-writer to Vice-President So-and-so, of the --- Com-

"Fifteen dollars !" she said. "I only got firm I was with failed."

The arrangement or bargain was quickly made. Before she lett, the girl asked: Will you tell me why you saw me last. though I was the first to come?" 'I'd rather not," said the employer.

"Did all the others secure places?" No one but you was taken," he said.

She went away wondering. When she had gone the proprietor turned to me and fort. said: "That is both a sensitive and sensible girl. She thought she was left to the last because her face and dress are plain. She is right. This is the day of the homely girl. The beauty, the belle, the dressy girl, are all at a discount in this business, and we have resolved never to employ another pretty girl if we can get a homely one.

"There's no mystery about it," he con tinued, "It's plain business. There are now six or seven thousand girls at work in men's offices down town, and while their entree into commercial life is always spoker of as a feminine revolution, the truth is that it has created a social stir deeper than either one sex has felt. When girls were first made use of on account of their quickwork, and the low price at which they could be got by reason of the large number seeking work, the craze was for pretty girls. Now all that is changed. I can show you sceres of letters in which business men ask me not to send a pretty wirl. The reason is as plain as the nose on your face," he continued: "the wives have interfered. Every married man is visited at his office by his wife more or less frequently. If she finds him elbow to elbow or face to face with a pretty coquette every time she comes, she is certain to make life more or less unpleasant for him. Some women in such cases take it out' at home, as the saying goes, and I have heard men tell me that their gladden the life of the girl at their elbow.

Which Path to Choose.

In 1839 a middle-aged man was incarcerated in the debtor's prison in Philadelphia. He was a grave, silent man, with marked hardware firm which had failed, and the stupendous work that was achieved here in jailer explained to visitors that the failure old days by manual labor alone. had affected his reason. For nine years he had given himself up wholly to experimenting with the sap of the India-rubber tree, trying to make a substance which would neither melt in summer nor crack in win-

great fortune.

that he had exceptional power; but he, also, many of the white hats, when the leaves thick shawl, warm and comfortable enough,

had a wife and children. If he gave him- tegin to fall, go into the dyer's pot and, as but certainly possessing little claim to elemust starve. He chose rather to feed, clothe and educate them well. He abandoned his hope and ambition and the work for which God had fitted him, and painted inferior popular pictures which brought him in a comfortable income. When he died he left behind him a family of commonplace men and women, well-to-do and happy; but the note which had been given him to strike in the great human orchestra never had been sounded.

Now which of these men was true to his duty? This is one of the riddles of life which comes before many a young man to whom has been given ability for a special, noble work. Shall he sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, even for his children?

"Be true to your art," said Guido, "and let the world sink."

"Gnaw your own bone," wrote Emerson. "Gnaw at it alone, bury it, unearth it, but gnaw it still.

A New Weapon. A certain fort in the far West, so the story

goes, was in command of a major of artillery who was constantly lamenting that his favorite arm could not be more frequently used against the Indians. Finally one day he took one of the small howitzers, which defended the fort, and had it securely straped to the back of an army mule with the muzzle projecting over the animal's tail. With this novel gun carriage he proceeded in high feather with the captain and a sergeant to a bluff on the bank of the Missouri. near which was encamped a band of friendly Indians. The gun was duly loaded and who evidently found it difficult to conceal primed, the fuse inserted, and the mule backed to the edge of the bluff. The major remarked something about the moral effect the exhibition was likely to produce upon the Indian allies, and stepped gaily forward and applied the match.

The curiosity of the mule was aroused He jerked his head around to see what was fizzing away there on his neck, and the next second his feet were all bunched together and making forty revolutions a minute, while the gun was threatening everything under the canopy within a radius of ten miles with instant destruction. The captain shinned up the only available tree. The sergeant threw himself flat on the ten, sir, and then only for a year, before the ground and tried to dig a hole with his bayonet to crawl into while the fat major rolled over and over in agony, alternately invoking the protection of Providence and cursing the mule. Finally the explosion came. the ball going through the roof of the fort. The recoil of the gun and the wild leap of terrified mule carried both over the bluff to a safe anchorage at the bottom of the river. The discomfited party returned sadly to the

> Shortly after the chief of the Indians appeared and announced briefly: "Injun go home.

> Questioned as to why he thus explained: 'Injun ver' brave: help white man. Injun use gun, use bow arrow, use knife; but when white man fire off whole jackass. Injun no understand, no think right, Injun no help um fight that way."

A Cingalese Rock Fortress.

For the first time for a number of years, the Sigiri Rock, in Cevlon, has been scaled by a European, the feat on this occasion being performed by General Lennox, who commands the troops in the island. It is gospel?" said, indeed, that only one European, Mr. Creasy, ever succeeded in reaching the sumthe bulging sides render the ascent very difficult and dangerous. There are galleries all round, a groove about 4 inches deep being cut in the solid rock. This rises spirally, and in it are fixed the foundation bricks, which support a platform about six feet broad, with a chunam-coated wall about nine feet high. The whole structure follows the curves and contours of the solid rock. and is cunningly constructed so as to make the most of any natural support the formation can afford In some places the gallery has fallen completely away, but it still exhibits flights of fine marble steps. High wives were forever popping in on them, and upon the rock are several figures of Buddha, practically never missed a day without a but it is a mystery how the artist got there, call at their offices. These business men or how, being there, he was able to carry on nearly all pick up a bouquet or box of candy his work. The fortifications consist of plator some little knicknack now and then to forms, one above the other, supported by massive retaining walls, each commanding Imagine the state of the wife who finds that the other. Owing to the falling away of the the flowers she sees on her husband's desk gallery, the ascent in parts has to be made were put there by him, when he has told up a perpendicular face of the cliff, and her ten thousand times that he has hated General Lennox and four natives were left flowers from infancy! Oh, no; there is no to do the last part of the ascent alone. The show for the pretty girl in business in New top they found to be a plateau about an acre York. Those who got places long ago are in extent, in which were two square tanks being crowded out and no new ones are with sides 30 yards and 15 feet respectively in length, cut out of the solid rock. A palace is believed to have existed on the summit at one time, although time, weather and the jungle have obliterated all traces of it. During the descent the first comer had to guide the foot of the next into a safe fissure, but all reached the bottom safely features and grizzled hair; he spent his after two and a half hours. It is said that whole time at work with a miniature fur- the amount of work expended on the gallernace, retorts and chemicals, and was so les is incredible, and the writer of the absorbed in his work that he sometimes account of the feat doubts if all the machin forgot to eat. He had been a partner in a ery of modern times could accomplish the

White Hat Year.

"This is 'white hat year,' as we call the presidential year," said a State street hatter, and the manufacturers and dealers are His friends paid his debts, and he left preparing for the abnormal demand—the the jail and took his wife and children to a former by turning out immense quantities village in Connecticut. There he remained of cheap white hats and the latter by getting point of lacking food, but never for an hour as a political badge were first worn in the money and all that he could borrow from the fashion himself, but his generally rusty friends or strangers went into his experi- looking tile wasn't exactly imitated. The ments. His child died, and, as he had not | well to do among his followers wore a white a dollar with which to bury it, he went on silk plug, a good many brushing the fur the foot to the cemetery, carrying the little cof- wrong way. This hat was as expensive as fin, and laid the baby to rest with his own it was eccentric. It cost from \$6 to \$9. The hands. At last came success. He gave to sale of white hats each presidential year the world vulcanized rubber, a substance in- thereafter showed a steady increase. In the valuable to art and science, and also to last campaign enormous numbers were sold. every-day practical life, and founded a Why, I fitted out three big clubs in one day. Not far from Charles Goodyear, in the are formed, chiefly, who wear white hats. days of his struggles, lived a young artist Still, individuals who will not join political as poor as he. He, too, gave himself to his clubs take this method of showing fealty to very characteristically upon one occasion, work with absolute faith and fiery zeal. The their party. I notice that a big white hat when a new kind of shawl was distributed

mas. - Chicago Herald.

Little Talk, the Indian.

Little Talk flung down his hoe and repaired to the shade of a sallal-berry patch, Boston " (white), his cadaverous little cur, slouching at his heels. The dog's appellation had been bestowed as the very height of indignant contempt toward the Caucasian race, a fact which he seemed to appreciate, and which consequently robbed him of his last vestige of decent self-respect.

Little Talk was not warlike nor vicious. or treacherous nor industrious. He hated work, cold weather and disease. He hadn't very definite ideas concerning life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; but he distinctly hated women and bother, and the chief aim of life with him was to rest in the shade in summer, and find easy game in winter. After that he cared nothing. Regarding the future life and the "happy hunting grounds." he was distinctly heard to declare that he didn't know anything about them, that nobody did till after they died, and for his part he wasn't in any

He hated heating tomanaoise for the dead and in his secret heart would rather the evil spirits would get every relative he ever had than to wear his arms out hammering with a club on a board.

It will be seen that Little Talk, under the enlightenment of civilization, would have been termed a misanthrope, misogynist, or some such person. He retired to the shade of the sallal berry-patch, and gathered great clus ters of the sweet insipid fruit. Presently hie tossed a bunch to Boston. That unsuspicious brute sprang up with alertness, snapped at the flavorless offering, and, turning away, prostrated himself with a profound sigh. Under sufficient stress of circumstances. Roston would eat almost anything, but he drew the line at sallal-berries, and Little Talk knew it.

"That's the way Indians jump at prom ises from the father at Washington," ob served the dusky gentleman, sardonically and they are worth just about as much.' Some one had asked Little Talk why he did not tell his people what he thought of

millions that never heard me."

tions by the voice of a missionary calling, You Tawky, come 'ere."

The gentleman was sometimes called Tawky" for short.

and then in a voice of louder pitch, "yes (nowitka) you bet!"

manded the missionary.

"I'll sallal you if you don't hurry!" ejacplated the wrathful employer. Just what meaning lay couched in this terrible threat neither could have determined

but Tawky reluctantly picked up the hoe. By-and-by he threw it down again with the air of one who has made up his mind.

"What d've say to me, a minister of the

"I say damtater, I nod hoe!" The missionary was dumbfounded. Taw-

reacher, stooping to eajolery. "Tired; ain'd your boy!" was the sullen "Now, come, let us reason together.

branches of industry." "Damhoe!" was the gloomy response.

retting his cloth.

sem."

berry patch. winter I col' jus' sem, some time I die jus

" But your soul. Tawky; your soul."

sence, that invisible monitor, that-"

"What you said?"

"Yes," admitted the preacher, apparent-

age His business."

Then the "brave" adjourned to the sallal-

Pride of Criminals

A woman, who has been sentenced to imfor years in the direst poverty, often to the in their orders for stock early. White hats superiority over the rest very often, and that superiority is allowed by the prisoners, turning aside from his work. His own Greeley camp aign. The editor candidate set who evince quite a respect for the unfortuonsiderable hauteur.

A comparison having been made on one occasion between the conduct of a thief and that of a woman serving her time for a gross case of child-murder, the latter started up indignantly. "Do you compare that wretch It is the members of the organizations that to me-that low thief?" she cried, with hands elenched and eyes flashing at the sketches which he made at that time prove trade affects the fall trade. Why? Because among the women for winter wear-a rough,

self to the study of the highest art, they b'ack ones, are made to last until Christ- gance of style. The women received the shawls, critically inspected them, held them to the light, held them at a distance, shook their heads over the material, " Hang-

Is it? she shyly asked. ed if they ain't poorhouse shawls," exclaimed one woman at last, "just the things the poor almshouse crttters walk about in." The almshouse is the lowest depth to the

criminal mind. Women's Faults.

she wants her will.

utation against women.

more careless about her house

Ben Johnson: A woman the more curi-

ous she is about her face is commonly the

Lady Montagu: It goes far toward re

conciling me to being a woman, when I re-

flect that I am thus in no danger of marry

Swift: The reason why so few marriage

are happy is because young ladies spend

their time in making nets, not in making

Alphonse Karr: A woman who write:

commits two sins, she increases the nnm-

ber of books a nd decreases the number of

Douglas Jerrold: What women would do

f they could not cry nobody knows! What

Charles Buxton: Juliet was a fool to kill

nerself, for in three months she'd have mar-

ried again and be glad to be quit of Romeo.

alike than men: they have in truth but two

passions, vanity and love; these are their

Retif de la Bretonne: The life of a wo

man is a long dissimulation, candor, beauty

freshness, virginity, modesty-a woman has

each of these but once-when lost, she must

A Lecture to Men.

"I have seen several articles lately or

How to Retain the Love of a Husband.

Nearly all these articles declare that women

do not take pains to look pretty after their

marriage; that they quit arranging their

hair in a becoming style, and are indiffer-

ent concerning their dress. That is true

but why is it? The fact is that the women

do not care whether they look pretty or not.

simply because they think they are married

to men of notaste. They naturally imagine

that a man who wears dirty cuffs, and who

never wipes his whiskers, and who does not

try to drown the smell of whiskey on his

breath, does not care whether his wife looks

pretty or not. Slouchiness in him breeds

slouchiness in her. Besides, she has found

out what pleased him in the days of court-

ship does not please him after marriage.

He married her because she was pure, ac-

months after marriage he becomes fascinated

with a woman directly the opposite-a va

riety actress, perhaps, who is bold, ignorant,

and loud in her dress and manners. Sup-

posing a woman desires to retain the love of

such a husband, how is she going to do it?

I believe if a woman thoroughly respects her

husband she will need no hints as to how

she can retain his love. She will intuitively

know how to do it without any sugges-

tions from the newspapers. Women need

no advice as to how they should conduct

themselves towards their husbands. It is

and their wives will follow their example.

Jumbo and a Bustle.

"Did you ever see Jumbo alive?"

"Yes, the worst fright I ever got in my

life was from Jumbo. I was in England

and visited the Zoological Gardens frequent-

ly. That was before Jumbo became noted

tor having the 'moost,' as the Mahouts call

"One day I attired myself in a new dress

with an exceedingly large bustle, as was the

style then, and in my rounds dropped in at

"I was walking around the garden when

suddenly I felt myself lifted like a feather

into the air. I tried to scream, but I could

let down, bustle and all, on the walk. I

heard a shout of merry childish voices and

Jumbo passed with twenty or thirty children

"It seems that I was just in front of hin

and quick as thought he seized me by the

bustle of my dress and carefully lifted me

bustle broke it into a useless wreck, and I

lost five pounds of flesh from concentrated

"It took me an hour to realize exactly

it-bad temper in English.

not. I didn't have the time.

of a goods train.

the Zoo.

on his back.

fright.

complished and a tasty dresser, but six

simulate them the rest of her life.

universal characteristics.

Chesterfield: Women are much more

poor defenceless creatures they would be.

It would appear that even lovely woman has her faults, judging by the somewhat spiteful reflections of a variety of eminent vriters. For instance these:-Franklin: He that takes a wife takes

La Fountaine: Foxes are all tail and women all tongue. Eugene Sue: There is something still worse to be dreaded than a Jesuit, and that is a Jesuitess. Fielding: In the forming of fe cale friendships beauty seldom recommends one woman to another. Socr tes: Trust not a women when she

hurry to learn.

things in general. He had replied: "It is too much trouble to talk, and if it wasn't I could do no good One man is only as one leaf in a forest. Suppose I were a leaf, and a hundred bears listened to my words, there would still be

Little Talk was roused from his medita

"O dam," remarked Tawky, leisurely,

"What did you quit hoeing for?" de-"For sallals."

"Tawky, you come 'ere, sir-r-r!" Dam!" was the terse response.

mit. The rock is cylindrical in shape, and ky on a strike was truly an alarming spec-"What you stop for, my boy?" asked the

> Don't you know that industry is the very foundation of civilization? Hoeing potatoes is one of the most healthful and important

"Well, sir," sternly, "what do you in-

tend to do?" " Wake icta." (Nothing.) "By Jove!" exclaimed the preacher, for-

Tawky deigned to offer a brief explana tion, uncommonly lengthy for him: "I hoe all day efry day. Bimeby cold come. 1 cold jus' sem-bimeby I sick, I die jus'

Tawky waved his hand toward the world at large with just a shade of longing on the

"It's bedder I rest and 'ead sallals, next

sem." he reiterated.

"What you said?" "Your immortal soul, that spiritual es-

The preacher thumped himself in the region of the diaphragm and pointed upward. The savage nodded. "Everything all right," he observed, struggling with English and liberal theology. "Ookook sohilly Tyee hin yakah cumtux." (God has plenty of sense."

with reluctance. "God knoweth all

"But preachers and Indian agents," renarked Tawky, " are always trying to man-

"The power that raised me aloft had me by the bustle, and I could hear that frail protuberance crushing together as if a mounberry patch. tain had mashed it. "Then I described a semi-circle and was

prisonment for life, asserts some airs of nate, providing too much boasting does not ensue in consequence. It is worthy of reto one side. His gentle squeeze of my mark that murderesses invariably look down upon common thieves, and treat them with

what had happened and take an inventory of the smash-up. I never went back to the Zoo any more. "I am now as a Texas cowboy is abou Indians. He likes them better dead. So do I elephants. I always bustle to get away speaker. Another form of pride was shown from these mastodons when I see them coming." At a museum. Mrs. N.—My dear, I wish you to observe this beautiful statue of Apollo. And this is his wife, Apollinaris.

VADIRTIRG

THE happiest moment of a man's life, he said tenderly, is when he knows he has won a girl's heart.

Yes, he replied; now tell me what is the happiest moment in a woman's life.

She blushed and hung her head. Tell me, he whispered. You won't think me too bold?

Certainly not. When she's asked to name the day.

> THERE is a darkey in an Atlanta factory vho used to call himself Lee Whitlock half the time, and the other half he was Lee Pent lock. The merchants up and down Marietta

Street made out duplicate bills, and if one bill was presented he was sure to be the other man. The other day his employer said: Well, Whitlock, what's your name this year?" "You know I was Lee Whitlock an' Lee Pentlock befo' w'en I lived over yonder. Well. I ain't got but one name now." " Which is it?" "Lee Irvin'."

An American gentleman who was recently visiting in England thought he would try an experiment to test the credulity of English. weeps, for it is her nature to weep when men in regard to the United States. So one day when he was with a number of fairly Rochebrune: It is easier for a woman to intelligent Englishmen he gravely told them defend her virtue against men than her repthat on various street corners in Chicago there are peculiar machines run by intricate clockwork on which is inscribed the legend: " Drop ten silver dollars in the slot and get a divorce." Half of his auditors believed the story, and the other half accepted it in its main features, but criticized certain details.

> A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST YET .- Enter Mr. Adipose (puffing)-I declare, I believe I get heavier every day. I shall soon be unable to

come up those stairs at all. "The lecture was lovely, John; I do wish you would take the course. You would soon be rid of those rheumaticky fancies of yours We count the flesh as nothing. Every sensation is only the reflection of a thought. How cold it is in here! What made you let the fire all get down? Hand me my felt slippers, and then tell Jane to bring me some hot tea and toast. I am really quite worn out from combining so much mental and physical effort."-Judge.

"THE only time that I ever really felt ashamed in my life was at the battle of Cedar Rapids," said the Major, "My horse fell under me, and I was obliged to ride an army mule during the rest of the engagement." "I remember it well," said the Judge. "I

found that mule about an hour after you dismounted that day." Really, old man, I hardly expected to be corroborated so promptly; where did you find

him?" asked the Major. The Judge saw that there was a clear run for the door as he replied: "Stone dead behind a rail-fence."

"No: mortification."

BEDSON J. LOSSING, LL. D., the distinguished historien, writes in a Washington newspaper of a conversation he had in 1848 with Alexander Hamilton's widow. Among many interesting remrks made by Mrs. Hamilton was one in reference to Martha Washington's dislike for society. "Mrs. Washington, who, like myself, had a passionate love of home and domestic life, often complained of the waste of time 'she was compelled to endure. They call me the First Lady of the Land, and think I must be extremely happy,' she would say, almost bitterly, at times, and add: They might more properly call me the Chief

SUFFICIENTLY IDENTIFIED .- A gentleman was recently rusticating in a neighboring town with his little four-year-old boy. The child spent nearly all of his time with the to the child being a large Newfoundland dog. The operator left the boy in charge of the office one day, while he attended to some urgent business, and to amuse the little fellow placed in his hands a large brass instrument the property of the town band. During the operator's absence the boy made such a rumous with the musical instrument that the handmaster rushed in, and in towering tones demanded of the little innocent:

" Who gave you that?" The bright boy, not knowing the operator's

name, replied: "The dog's papa give it to me."

the men who need the advice. Let them THE OLD KAISER AND HIS BARRED .- Thelos brace up and look as genteel and act as gala week his barber came to trim his Majesty's lant as they did during their honeymoon. mustache and hair, and at one time he was very late in arriving several days in succession. One morning the aged Emperor remarked: "Your watch must go badly: here s another; be punctual for the future," pre-Catharine Cole, one of the best known senting him with a splendid gold hunter. The literary women of the south, is a handsome barber was most grateful and desighted and blue-eyed woman past 30, free from many for a fortnight appeared to the exact moment. of the hysterical eccentricities that some fe-Then he fell back into his old habits, so the male writers possess. A writer met her at Emperor, after a few days, requested to see show in company with a fashionable party. his watch. The barber placed it in his Majes-"Poor Jumbo! here is only his counterty's hands and Emperor William said coolly "As my watch does not go better than your feit presentment," she said, gazing upon the old one you had better try this one." The stuffed giant who succumbed to the attacks Sovereign pocketed the handsome timekeeper and gave the disconcerted barber a genuine turnip, worth about \$5.

There lived not very many years ago a short distance from the town of Beaver, which, by the way, is looking like a young bride just now in her boudoir of green hills, a man of extraordinary meanness. I don't think it would be unjust to say that he was a miser. Most of you would enjoy the story more if I gave you his name, but I won't do

One day as he was starting out for Beaver to do h s weekly shopping-for even he had to buy something for the support of his family-his wife came out and asked him to buy

her a darning-needle. "What's the matter with the one I bought you last winter?"

"The eye's broken out," she replied. "Bring the needle here," said he, "I'm not going to allow any such extravagance, I'l have the needle mended."

made no protest. She brought out the broken needle. The economical farmer rode into Beave and stopped first of all at the blacksmith's shop. He took out the needle and banded it

to the blacksmith. "I want that mended."

The woman was wise in her generation, and

he said. The blacksmith knew his customer, and keeping his face perfectly straight, said that the eye should be made whole in an hour's time. The farmer rode away, and the blacksmith walked across the street and bought a new needle for a cent or two.

When the farmer called again the blacksmith gave him the new needle. The farmer looked at the smooth, polished surface of the steel, and remarked that it was a good job. "How much will it be?" said he. 'Ten cents," said the blacksmith, and the

armer as he paid it remarked that he knew that the needle could be mended, but his wife would have gone to the expense of buying a new one if he hadn't interferred .- Pittsburg

Chaff.

What runs best when it is tired?-A wheel A Kentucky farmer named his son Knock

around-and-do-nothing all-day. He is probably called the "Lth Congress," for short. "Bsau," responded the youth, with the glib alacrity of one who feels himself, for once, on safe ground, "Esau was a writer of fables, who sold his copy.ight for a bottle of pot-

The Herr Professor—Donnerwetter! What is it that that outrageous rumbling in the street makes—ah!—pardon! it is a beer wagon."

Canada is a long way from Greece, yet an embezziement of five million francs is reported from Athens.

Isaac (instructing his son)-Ven you zell a coat to a man vat vants a coat, dot's nodding; but ven you zell a coat to a man vot don't vant a coat, dot's peezniss, my boy. Fascinating female pawnbroker (a widow using the privilege of the year)—Mr. Augustus, I lufs you. Vill you pe mein huspant Augustus (firmly)—No, Mrs. Solomon Levi

you can only be an uncle t We find plenty of people who don't average well; they know too much for one man, and not quite enough for two.

"What's this, waiter?" "Railroad soup, sir." "Queer name for soup." "Yes, sir; stock's been watered so often, sir." Blobson-Well, Dumpsey, we had a private nop at our house last night. Dumpsey—You lon't say so. Blobson—Yes, I stepped on s

She-Do you leve me, darling? He-What in blazes do you want to interrupt me for when I am just adding up a column of figures? Of course I love you! Confound it a!!! now I've got to add the whole column up over

Mistress (at hreakfast)—Bridget, I told you to always bake the potatoes, uot fry them. Bridget—Yis, mum, but it's not mesilf that can ate baked potatys sivin mornins in th

Mrs. Yunkupple-Why Reggy, what do you mean by eating your breakfast with your trousers turned up! It isn't raining. Mr Yunkupple—No, dear, but the coffee looks

Doctor (who finds a tramp groaning by the roadside)—What is the matter with you? Tramp (dolefully)—My system is all run down. Doctor—By what? Tramp—By a dog. The laborer with ten children keeps out of The laborer with ten children keeps out or debt on \$10 a week, while many an unmarried bank official with \$100 a week can't get along

without helping himself to the ba

One rich man wears poor clothes because he is rich and can do anything, while a poor man wears fine clothes because he is poor man wants to create the impression that he is

Mistress (to applicant)-How old are you Bridget? Applicant (with a sigh)—Ah! mem, nayther av us will iver see forty agin. Charitable Lady-In what battle were you

wounded? Blind Organ Grinding Soldier—In the Battle of Lone Bluff, ma'am. (After she has moved off): "And I have been fighting it ever since." Physician (to convalescent patient)-My bill, sir, for attendance during your late ill-ness. Patient (looking over bill and turning white)—Great Scott! Doctor, was I as sick as

rails and car wheels have taken the place of iron and steel, and now the railroad sandwich is made of pasteboard, instead of terra cotta paste, as heretofore Bridget (to lady receiving calls)-The land lord is at the door, mum. Lady—Very well, Bridget. (To callers)—Excuse me one moment, please—it is my landlord with a receipt for the rent.

In the onward march of civilization pape

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK AMONG CATTLE.

State Agricultural College of Michigan-Bulletin No. 36-Veterinary Department.

For many years the operation of spaying cattle, as well as other animals, has been practiced in most parts of the world, gaining much favor in many instances, so much so that claims have been made regarding its advantages, which if true, place it among the most economical methods of treating cattle when they are intended for the shambles, or milch cows when their owners desire to increase the period of lactation. Such claims have very naturally led owners as well as dairymen and others to enquire into the exact percentage of gain, if any, that can be reasonably expected from the operation; but as systematic experiments have not been conducted on a large scale to determine the veracity of the various claims, the questions cannot be answered, except in a very general sort of way, so the Experiment Station is desirous of conducting a series of experiments among cattle for year old, mature earlier, or are ready for the shambles sooner than their unspayed neighsuperior quality of meat, making it tenderer, juicier, and more palatable, and thus increasing its intrinsic, or market value.

Besides the above it is the desire to test the spayed animals side by side against the unspayed, to determine if they fatten sooner or better upon the same quantity and quality of food, and if they do increase, the exact amount of the increase will be determined and recorded. The effect of the operation will also be tried upon milch cows of various ages, to test first of all its influence upon their meat, and also to discover if possible how long it will take for the bene- dried hay in scattered amounts, as it secures ficial change (assuming that there is one) to

Again it is desirous to know how long the period of profitable lactation will last; and to test the quality as well as the quantity of the milk, for an extended period, say a year or two, or even more.

To carry on these experiments on a sufficiently large scale to be of any practical value to agriculture, and the public, would necessitate a larger cash outlay than can at present be devoted to this branch of the experimental work; so it is proposed to establish a number of sub-stations, where the work can be conducted at a minimum of expense, and those who may be interested, are hereby invited to aid in carrying these experiments through. The conditions upon which they will be conducted are:

1. Not less than ten animals will be put into one experiment at each sub-station. (The animals need not necessarily belong to

2. The experiment to continue through a period to be agreed upon, say two or three and nutritious, will be more readily conyears. 3. The animals will be listed, and month-

and other conditions, for which a book will be supplied with the necessary headings. 4. Reports will be made from these books by the Veterinarian of the Michigan Experi-

mental Station, from time to time, and they

will then be put on record. 5. The Experiment Station will send its Veterinarian to perform the operation, and mown, unless for very heavy yields of, say, give general directions regarding the care and management of animals in the experi ment, free of charge.

6. Owners of animals in the experiment will be required to provide fodder, as well as general care and management of the said animals, at their own expense.

7. For the present it will only be upon farms where facilities for weighing the animals, from time to time, can be obtained, that sub-stations will be established.

8. Sub-stations will only be established within five miles of a railroad having direct communication with Lansing, Mich., and within a radius of seventy-five miles of that

As there may be those who wish to know more about the operation of spaying, I will say, for information, that it consists in removing the essential organs of generation from the female, namely the ovaries. When this is done the process of breeding is most effectively stopped, as is also that periodical desire for the male which renders some animals very irritable, and even dangerous. It also does away with that condition known as Nymphomania, during which the female is a perpetual nuisance owing to the "heat," and consequent desire for male intercourse; this disease is so exaggerated in some animals that their pecuniary value becomes much affected. By the removal of these glands (the ovaries) the docility of the female becomes permanent, which is probably the key-note to other advantages, especially the tendency to lay on fat, for when we that fretful condition, that occurs every now and again, forever in abeyance, it is only natural to suppose that the animal will continue to lay on the avoirdupois, day after day without interruption. which surely must give it some advantage over the unspayed animal, but how much is yet to be determined. With regard to the influence of this operation upon the milk of the cow, it seems reasonable to suppose that when the nervous disturbance occasioned by the periodical appearance of the "heat" is permanently removed, that the gain in the quantity as well as the quality of this fluid must be considerable, that is when the estimate is taken through a period of say one year, but just what the gain is, in actual measurement of quantity, and analysis of quality, has yet to be discovered.

Those who wish to take part in th experiments proposed in this Bulletin, or those who wish further information upon the subject, will please address

E. A. A. GRANGE. Veterinarian to the Michigan Experiment

Prevention of Sows Eating Their Young.

JACKSON, May 22d, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I see A. C. Green, of Sutton, (in FARMER sows. Now mine troubled me the same way. her. Hoping this may help him in the future, eat. Unless the general system becomes in-M. H. SMITH. volved the milk is good. I am yours, etc.

Having.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn, in an address before farmers' institute on the subject of making hay, says :

Grass cut after the dew is off and during the heat of the day, is the best, when practicable.

To obviate the over-drying of the surface while the under side remains moist, the hay tedder has replaced the tedious hand process. When the surface of the grass has dried partially, the tedder will shake it up loose and partly invert it, leaving it in a condition to be quickly and readily dried. When hay yields over one ton to the acrethe tedder is needed in proportion as it exceeds that amount. The time required to properly dry hay will depend upon whether it is stirred, and upon its degree of maturity. Drying is but the evaporation of pure

of the rich, tender leaves lost in handling dry food. Professors Cook, of New Jersey, and Henry, of Wisconsin, have found that Veterinary Department of the Michigan dry fodder gave as good results as the same food in the form of ensilage. I have fed green foods against dry foods for years, and the purpose of testing the merits of spayed have found no results which indicated that heifers, against unspayed animals, and thus green is more valuable than dry food. The determine whether those spayed, at say one | necessity for housing feed in the very green state does not exist. Yet overdrying is accompanied by loss of leaves (the best bors; also whether they will produce a part), and when badly done, of nutrition. Moderate drying avoids risk from wet weather. Clover rained upon loses about seven per cent. of albuminoids and the same amount of carbohydrates. These materials represent the soluble and best parts of the plant, and those which make fodder palatable. To avoid such loss, mow after the dew is off, use the tedder before noon or immediately after, and draw at once to the barn, even in the early period of cutting hay. All hay drawn is put into one mow and trod very compactly, and is much better than the old way to put green food or ungreater exclusion of the air and prevents

heating.

Timothy cut at visible seed formation, in good weather, tedder being used, may be drawn the same day. Clover needs special care in drying, otherwise its value is heavily reduced by the loss of the overdried leaves which break off easily, often literally covering the ground. The tedder can never be justifiably used on clover after the leaves dry so as to break from the stems. At this stage it should go into heaps, and the leaves will absorb the moisture from the stems and toughen so as to be opened or handled without loss. Some allow the clover to "sweat." as it is called, in a heap and then open. do not look with especial favor on the sweating process, as it occurs through heating and at the expense of the fodder, but commend the slow process of partially drying clover in open cocks, or in greater mass than it would be in when spread out in the field. While it will cost more, it will be worth more, and being more palatable sumed by stock. To sum up, avoid excess ive drying, rains and dews. Very green ly or quarterly records kept of their weight, hay is not essential to full feeding value; and as it will require much care in handling and storing, it is better, if necessary, to bunch hav over night and open moderately and turn, thereby saving dews, loss of leaves and excessive dryness. By the use of th tedder, hay cut at the period advocated in this article may be put in the barn the day

two or three tons per acre.

PROF. GOESSMAN says, comparing wheat bran and corn meal afer they have served as food, that corn meal leaves six or seven dollars per ton in manurial value behind, while the wheat bran leaves fourteen. These facts have to be taken into consideration to understand what the manurial properties of each article is. Good manure is a very important consideration, and it can be secured only by understanding what each article of food leaves behind after it has furnished sustenance to the animal.

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary wrgson. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers free. The full name and address will be necesfree. The full name and address will be never ary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensu-perrect freatment. No questions answered profes ionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of me dollar. Private address, No. 301 First St.

Probably Acute Conjunctivitis.

CRESSY'S CORNERS, May 18, 1888.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. We have a seven year old cow, which came in December last, and has been milked through the winter. Has been well fed and cared for, and is in good condition for a milch cow. A few days ago we turned he to grass, and within the past three or four days discovered that the left eye was turn ing white, something almost resembling film on it, and is now entirely blind with it A day or so after noticing it we found the right eye becoming affected in the same way, only that the white covering has not extended entirely over that yet, and she can see some with it. She does not appear to be he art sick, eats her mess, hay and grass, a well as ever; flow of milk does not dimin ish, but rather increases; ears, next to head, warm; tips a little cool; horns natural temperature; and sweats at the nose. Just below, and around the sight of the eye, (which is covered with the white coating), the ball is a purplish red, and the eyes quite watery. From the above description, can you tell me what ails her, and prescribe the remedy. And is the milk fit to use until the eyes are better, (we have quit using it). An early reply through the FARMER is very much desired. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- From your description of the symptoms in your cow, we believe the trouble to be acute conjunctivitis, the result of inflammation, from what cause we have no means of determining. Such cases in cattle are difficult to manage, as cattle usually will resist all efforts to open the eye-lids. If, however, this can be accomplished, apply with a clean soft piece of sponge, the following twice a day: Sulphate of zinc, ace tate of lead, of each one drachm; rain water, one pint. Shake until dissolved, when it is ready for use. Give internally Bovine Panacea, from box No. 1 three time a day. If fever is present, give between of May 19th) is having trouble with his each dose of No. 1, from the box marked No. 2 until four or five doses have been given, I gave her all the salt pork she could eat. then discontinue No. 2 and give No. 1 three After that the pigs of both sows would suck times daily. Give no corn or cornmeal to

Commercial.

OETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, May 26, 1888. FLOUR.-Michigan grades have all been dvanced, while Minnesota have declined 100 per bbl. Market quiet and easy. Quotation on car lots are as follows:

WHRAT.-The market began to decline to

Saturday last, and went steadily downwards until Wednesday; since then it recovered a part of the loss, but is still 1@1%c per bu ower than a week ago. Other markets declined to an equal extent, and the general tone of the trade shows less strength. Clos ing prices yesterday were as follows: No. water. The loss that seems to occur is that white, 98c; No. 2 red, 94c; No. 3 red was not tested. In futures No. 2 red for June delivery sold at 93%c, July at 93%c, and August

> CORN .- Dull and lower. No. 2 quoted a 7%c per bu.

at 92%c.

OATS .- Market dull and lower. No. 2 white uoted at 40%c, and No. 2 mixed at 37c. BARLEY .- Market steady and unchanged

No. 2 is selling at \$1 58@1 60 W cental, and No. 3 at \$1 48@153. Receipts in this market the past week were 3,925 bu., and the shipnents were 902 bu. FRED.-By the car-load \$17 60 w ton is quo

ted for bran. Middlings quoted at \$18@20 CLOVER SEED .- The last sale was on th

asis of \$4 25 for prime spot. TIMOTHY SEED .- Prime is selling at \$2 9 R bu. State seed is held a few cents lower RYE.-Quoted at 58@62c \$ bu, in bagged ots. Car-loads are quoted at 64@65c P bu. BUTTER.-Dull and lower. Choice dairy

8c; good, 16217c; ordinary to fair, 13@15c low grades, 10@12c; creamery, 22@23c. Receipts are increasing, and a good deal received here is poor stuff, which injures the narket for good butter. CHERSE .- New Michigan is quoted at 11@

1114c 19 h.: New York at 111/2012c; Ohio, part skims at 10%c, and skims at 7@8c. Old stock nominal at about 1c above these figures. EGGS .- Prices are steady, and the market active at a range of 13 1/2 c. Receipts are lighter.

FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, box, \$3 25@3 50; oranges, Messinas, \$4 00@4 50 nuts, \$ 100, \$4 50@5 00; bananas, yellow, \$ ounch, \$1 75@2 75. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 14 @16c for fancy. Pineapples, \$1 75@2 2 25 %

BERSWAX .- Steady at 28230c 9 b., as to quality.

HONEY .- Market dull; now quoted at 14@ 15c for choice comb and 10c for extracted. stocks large and no inquiry. MAPLE SUGAR .- Good stock is quoted at

2010c P D. for new Michigan and 11@12c for Ohio. Market dull. MAPLE SYRUP.—Quoted at \$1@125 9 gal

DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 626% for common, and 8@8%c for evaporated. De-

SALT .- Michigan, 83c per bbl. in car lots, or 87%c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

BALED HAY AND STRAW.-Hay has declined and is now selling at \$15@16 \$ ton for No. 1 timothy. Ordinary is selling at \$14 and mixed at \$12 \$9 ton. Straw is scarce and wanted. Quoted at \$7 00 % ton.

BRANS.-Quoted at \$2 30@2 35 \$ bu, in car ots for city picked mediums. From store rices are \$2 40@2 50 \$ bu. Unpicked, \$1 25 @1 95. Market dull. POTATORS .- Dealers quote as follows:

Old in car lots, 80@85c p bu. as to variety. New, southern, \$5 00@5 50 \$8 bbl. Foreign, 25 19 3 bu sack ONIONS .- Bermudas quoted at \$2 00@2 25

B bu. crate, and new southern at \$1@1 50 \$ bu. Inquiry light and stocks large. HIDES .- Green city, 5c # b., country 5%c cured, 6c; green calf, 6c; salted do, 6%c;

sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 50 each; bulls, stag an grubby hides 14 off. APPLES.—Good to choice stock commands \$4 50@5 50 per bbl., the outside being paid for

nice red fruit. Common stock, \$3@4 \$ bbl. POULTRY .- Live quoted as follows: Chickens, 9c W D.; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, 10c. Per pair, spring chickens, 50@75c; pigeons, 25c; squabs, 30c. CIDER.-Common, 8@9c, and clarified, 10

@11c W gal. Market quiet. HOPS .- State nominal at 8@14c B D .: New York, 15@18c; Washington Territory, 13@

15c; Bavarian, 23@27c; Bohemian, 25@30c. PROVISIONS.—Family and clear mess pork are higher, owing to scarcity; no other changes to note. Market steady. Quotations

dete ate as follows.					1
Mess, new	15	ù0 @	115		ı
Family	16	50 0	116		l
Lard in tierces, W D		8 0	1	814	1
Hard in kegs, 🗣 b		8140		1114	
shoulders, B D		7%@ 10%@	1	1014	ľ
Choice bacon, * B		50 Q	7	50	ŀ
Tallow, B D		3 % Q	,	4	

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: week up to Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday—24 loads: Six at \$16; four at \$18; three at \$17.50; two at \$18.50, \$17, \$16.50 and \$15; one at \$29, \$10, \$17.25.

Tuesday—34 loads: Ten at \$17; nine at \$16; five at \$18; four at \$15; two at \$17.50; one at \$16.50, \$16.50, \$14 and \$11.

Wednesday—30 loads: Eight at \$17 and \$15; seven at \$16. two at \$17.50 and \$13; one at \$19, \$15.50 and \$14.

Thursday—10 loads: Five at \$16; four at \$15; hree at \$15.50; two at \$17; one at \$19, \$18.50, \$14.50 and \$14.

Thiday—27 loads: Six at \$6; four at \$17; 650, \$1450 and \$14. Friday—27 loads: Six at \$6; four at \$17; tree at \$18; two at \$19 and \$10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Friday, May 25, 1888. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards pumered 298 head, against 315 last week. There was no trouble in disposing of the re ceipts, the demand being considerably in excess of the supply. Among the receipts were several loads of westerns, the first of the eason, only one load of which were sold here. Prices as compared with those of one week ago did not vary to any material extent. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS: Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650

Parsons sold Hulbert 21 good butchers' Parsons sold Hulbert 21 good butchers' steers av 1,100 lbs at \$4 40.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 21 head of good butchers' stock av 905 lbs at \$3 80 and 7 coarse ones av 877 lbs at \$3.

Moore sold Burt Speneer 7 fair butchers' steers av 1,024 lbs at \$3 90.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 21 head of good butchers' stock av 923 lbs at \$4 10 and 25 av 928 lbs at \$3 75. Bannister sold Sullivan & F 18 good butchers' steers av 1,128 ibs at \$4 30.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 14 need of thin butchers' stock av 847 lbs at 14 40 ft.

head of thin Duteners shows \$3 40. Judson sold Caplis a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$3 40 and 2 bulls av 1,075 lbs at \$2 75. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 70 gainst 455, last week. There was only one lot of 19 soid. They were common, averaging 69 lbs and sold at \$4 50 per hundred.

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 522 head against 630 last week. The demand for hogs was slow, and sales were made at a decline of 10 cents per hundred below the rates of last

Sweet sold Webb Bros 40 av 143 lbs a \$5 45. 90 45.

Moore sold Webb Bros 35 av 151 lbs at \$5 50.

Judson sold Killen 12 av 84 lbs at \$5 40.

C Roe sold Webb Bros 80 av 174 lbs at \$5 60. Judson sold Webb Bros 12 av 175 lbs at \$5 35.

> King's Yards. Friday, May 25, 1888. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 753 head of cattle on saie. The quality was better than the usual average, there being some very choice cattle among them. The butchers were a little short of cattle this week, and they got to work early. The market was active from start to finish, and all were closed out at strong last week's prices. Aldrich sold Wreford & Beck 3 good butchers' steers av 1,133 1bs at \$4 15 and 2 fair cows av 1,025 ibs at \$3 40.

McMullen sold Switzer & Ackley 5 fancy steers av 1,574 ibs at \$5.

Merritt sold Switzer & Ackley 3 good shipting steers av 1 40 bs at \$4.80.

merrit sold Switzer & Ackley 3 good shipping steers av 1,460 lbs at \$4.80.

Walls sold Burt Spencer 2 good shipping steers av 1,310 lbs at \$4.60.

Campbell sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 862 lbs at

\$3 25.

Merritt sold Kammon 8 good butchers' steers av 1,032 lbs at \$4 40 and 2 fair oxen to Clark av 1,900 lbs at \$3 60.

Lovewell sold Sullivan & F 3 good shipping steers av 1,300 lbs 4 \$4.00 2 good shipping

steers av 1,230 lbs at \$4 40; 2 good oxen av 1,900 lbs at \$3 90 and 3 fair butchers' steers 1,900 lbs at \$3 90 and 3 fair butchers' steers to Switzer & Ackley av 946 lbs at \$3 75. Haley sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$3 50 and 3 good butchers' steers av 1,066 lbs at \$4 40. Hogan sold Bussell a mixed lot of 7 head

of good butchers' stock av 897 lbs at \$3 65 and 2 thin cows av 940 lbs at \$3. nd 2 thin cows av 940 lbs at \$3. Clark sold Loosemore 6 good butchers' teers av 1,040 lbs at \$4.30; a mixed lot of 7 ead of fair butchers' stock av 734 lbs at ket for good to choice sheep opened strong and higher than on Saturday, the bulk of the kind named selling at \$5 50@6 25; good to choice yearlings were also strong and firm, most of which brought \$6 25@6 75; head of fair butchers' stock av \$3 50 and a bull weighing 1,360 lbs at \$3 30. D Bird sold Geo Wreford 4 good butchers' steers av 1,047 lbs at \$4 40; 8 good heifers av

r ones av 845 lbs at \$3 50.

Standlick sold Marx 6 good butchers' steers av 1,060 lbs at \$4. common to fair spring lambs quotable at \$6 28; if choice, \$9. There were no fresh re-ceipts on Tuesday, but on Wednesday about 3,400 were on sale. The market was dull, as Bird sold Wreford & Beck 4 good cows av 1.000 lbs at \$3 75. Robb sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 22 head

of fair butchers' stock av 808 lbs at \$3 60.
Adams sold Geo Wreford a mixed lot of 16 head of good butchers' stock av 810 lbs at Local dealers bought a few, but prices were Switzer & Ackley sold Reagan a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 757 lbs

av 1,128 lbs at \$4.

Richmond sold Murphy a mixed lot of 12 previous week. There were an car loads on sale Monday. The demand was active ead of coarse butchers' stock av 530 lbs at

ams sold Hersch 7 good butchers' steers

\$3 10.

Harris sold Orleng 7 good butchers' steers av 955 lbs at \$4 30.

Murphy sold Wreford & Beck 10 good butchers' steers av 1,106 lbs at \$4 30.

Payne sold Loosemere a mixed lot of 13

on sale Monday. The demand was active but prices were 10,0215 cents lower than those of Saturday. Pigs sold at \$5 10,05 25; good to choice Yorkers, \$5 70,05 80; fair do, \$5 60,000 and the second of the sec head of thin butchers' stock av 784 lbs at \$3 35 and 2 good butchers' steers av 985 lbs day 9 loads were offered. The shippers took 33 and 2 good butchers' steers av 985 lbs cents for them, but on Thursday with 1,800 on sale this advance was lost. On Friday

and 2 choice cows av 1,200 lbs at \$4 37% Williams sold Heutter 4 choice butchers' steers as 957 lbs at \$4 50.

McMullen sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 16 head of good butchers' stock av 772 lbs at

\$3 50.

Walls sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 10 the on Monday numbered 9,029 head. The head of fair butchers' stock av 700 lbs at gemand from all classes of buyers was active \$3 50 and 2 thin cows av 870 lbs at \$3.

Long sold Wreford & Beck 20 good butchers' steers and heiters av 93 lbs at \$4 25.

Adgate sold Caplis 4 good cows av 1,067 lbs and prices strong, in some cases 10@15 cents

lbs cattle sold to a New York shipper at \$5. and another load av 1,410 lbs sold to an Harris sold Sullivan & F 10 good butchers' steers av 1,076 ibs at \$4 25 and 6 good shipping steers av 1,218 ibs at \$4 40. Losey sold Reagan a mixed lot of 6 head of air butchers' stock av 770 lbs at \$3 50. Gleason sold Caplis a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$3 25 1.380 to 1,618 lbs. Shippers purchased large-

Brown & Spencer sold Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 954 lbs at \$4. Sprague sold Murphy a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers stock av 517 lbs at \$3.27% and 5 coarse ones av 538 lbs at \$2.75.

Brown & Spencer sold Burt Spencer 8 fair Brown & Spencer sold Burt Spencer 8 fair shipping steers av 1,412 lbs at \$4 35. Adgate sold John Robinson a mixed lot of

nd 7 to Denk av 475 lbs at \$3.

head of coarse butchers' stock av 770 lbs at fed steers, 1.175 lbs sold at \$4 50@4 60; and 1.607 lb slop-fed bulls sold at \$3 45. Texas Sullivan sold Cross a mixed lot of 32 head of fair butchers' stock av 643 lbs at \$3 55.
Purdy sold Kolb a mixed lot of 7 head of cattle met with a good demand at \$2 80@3 70 for steers. Prices for the best grades were air butchers' stock av 810 lbs at \$3 60. 5 cents higher on Tuesday, ruled steady on McMullen sold Thompson 18 stockers av 660 Wednesday, and on Thursday ruled weak at

Beardsley sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 13 head of good butchers' stock av 836 lbs at \$3 70 and 3 coarse ones av 573 lbs at \$3. Cullen sold Fairman 4 stockers av 695 lbs at

eason sold Fairman 3 stockers av 650 lbs Capwell sold J Wreford 4 good butchers' steers av 967 lbs at \$4.32; a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock to John on av 940 lbs at \$3 75 and 2 bulls av 625 lbs

at \$2 75. Williams sold Switzer & Ackley 2 good shipping steers av 1,290 ibs at \$4 50 and 2 good cows to Wreford & Beck av 1,050 ibs at \$3 50. Gleason sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 868 lbs at \$2 90. Nott sold Loosemore 5 thin cows av 916 lbs

The offerings of sheep numbered 532 head, The demand for sheep was active, and although there was a sharp decline in other markets the past week, the receipts here were closed out at strong last week's prices. Holmes sold Loosemore 16 lambs av 61 lbs Dennis sold Fitzpatrick 91, part lambs, av 34 lbs at \$5 75.

s sold Fitzpatrick 21 lambs av 79 lbs Nott sold Morey 34, part lambs, av 87 lbs at Mason sold Andrews 64 lambs av 71 lbs at

O'Hara sold Wreford & Beck 22 av 96 lbs at McMullen sold Monahan 39 av 68 lbs at Lovewell sold Monahan 56, part lambs, av 60 lbs at \$4 75.

The offerings of hogs numbered 506 head The hog market was semewhat dull and prices about 10 cents lower at the close than those of last week. Two loads went east in first hands.

Switzer & Ackley sold Bigley 30 av 147 lbs. Switzer & Addition states 16 av 149 lbs at \$5 50.
Standlick sold Rauss 16 av 149 lbs at \$5 50 and 10 av 103 lbs at the same price.
Campbell sold Rauss 13 av 139 lbs at \$5 60.
Adgate sold Rauss 11 av 171 lbs at \$5 55.
Brown & Spencer sold Rauss 10 av 231 lbs

Campbell sold Kuner 15 av 89 lbs at \$5 40.

t\$5 70.

Beardsley sold Rauss 24 av 163 lbs at \$5 60.

Northcett sold Rauss 14 av 186 lbs at \$5 60.

Sprague sold Rauss 14 av 183 lbs at \$5 60.

Walls sold Bigley 15 av 164 lbs at \$5 40.

Capwell sold Rauss 19 av 159 lbs at \$5 40.

Huffalo.

CATTLE .- Receipts 9,755 against 11,458 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 95 car loads on sale. The supply was not sufficient to meet the wants of the rade, and all grades sold 10@15 cents higher than on the previous Monday. Good to phoice 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers sold at \$5@5 40; good 1,400 to 1,500 lbs do, \$4 90@5 25; good ,300 to 1,400 lbs do, \$4 65@4 95; good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs do, \$4 60@4 85; good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs do, \$4 35@4 75, and fair to good 900 to 1,000

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

do, \$4@4 40, with a right good demand for

light weights at quotations, if the animals

were in good condition; fat cows and helfers

and mixed butchers', \$3 25@4 25, as to quality,

and in good demand; bulls were quiet and

steady, fair to good fat \$3 25@8 75; sausage,

\$2 75@3 25; there were 9 loads of stockers

and feeders for sale, seven of which were

from Canada; the demand was fair within a

range of \$3 15@4 15, with most sales at \$3 30@

75. There were only four loads offered on

Tuesday and Wednesday, and these sold at

full former rates. There were 200 on sale

Thursday. The demand was good and prices

steady. On Friday there were 300 cattle re-

ceived. The market was fairly active and

prices steady. The following were the clos-

QUOTATIONS:

SHEEP.-Receipts 30,400, against 23,200 the

previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday numbered about 7,800. The mar-

common sheep and common yearlings

were dull and were sold at all kinds of prices:

regular buyers were offering 25 to 50 cents

less per hundred than the prices of Monday.

very irregular. The market was dull and weak on Thursday with very light sales. On

Friday the sheep on sale numbered about

7,000. There was a fair demand but sales

those of Monday, the best selling at \$5 75@

Hogs.-Receipts 49,608, against 52,911 the

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 42,767 against 37,776

week. Shipments 14,943. The receipts of cat

higher than on Saturday. A car load of 1,550

1,525 lbs sold to a New York butcher at \$4 90.

steers av 1.151 lbs sold at \$4 45 and 1.139 lb

meal-fed rangers sold at \$4 45, with some av

1,371 lbs at \$4 40. Sales included many 950@

1,200 lb Nebraska steers at \$4 25@4 50.

Yearling steers, 600 lbs, sold at \$3 75@4; slop-

a shade lower prices. On Friday the receipts

were 8,000 head. The demand was fair and

prices unchanged. The following were the

market opened up active and all the desirable lots sold at full former prices. Poor to prime

light brought \$5 45@5 65; inferior mixed to

choice heavy, \$5 50@5 90; skips and culls, \$3 75@6 25. The market declined 5 cents on Tuesday, another 5 cents on Wednesday and on Thursday ruled steady. On Friday the

market was strong early in the day but closed weak. Poor to prime light sold at \$5 40 **25** 65; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 45 5 90; skips and onlis, \$405 25. there were 1,800 hogs on sale. The demand was fair and prices steady. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$5 75 65 85; fair do, \$5 60 6 5 70; selected medium weights, \$5 80 25 90.

Absolutely Pure.

ock steers, 500 to 900. Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 . . .

closing

A New York exporter made up a train load

were made at a decline of 25@35 cents from

quality. Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.

Michigan stock cattle, common to

85 00/205 42

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

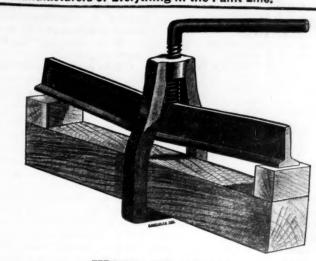
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Are Superior to All Other Brands of House Paints is

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they are HONESTLY MADE from the PUREST AND BEST materials. They are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. ACME WHITE LEAD & COLOR WORKS.

DETROIT. Manufacturers of Everything in the Paint Line.



WOOD VS. STEEL

Which is the Stronger in Proportion to Weight—A Simple and Interesting Experiment.

The relative weights of wood and steel in proportion to their strength is a matter which probably not one out of one undred readers has ever had occasion to investigate. If the conundrum would be likely to answer that steel possesses greater strength in proportion to weight than does wood. Experiments have recently been made in Ohio which show that wood weighing only half as much as steel will, when put under pressure, stand a grader strength in proportion to weight than does wood and a piece of steel, (the latter weighing just twice as much as terror, under equal pressure, and in every instance the steel yields and is bent out of line. Any point with which every intelligent farmer should familiarize himse f. especially as there seems to be a disposition on the part of some manufacturers to change from wood to steel and from the war indebted to Messrs. Aultman, Miller & Co., of Akron, Ohio, for the accompanying illustration. It was the pleasure of a representative of this paper, while in Akron a few days since, to witness this experiment. A piece of ash, such as is used in the Buckeye machine, was placed in a clamp along with a piece of steel of equal length, the same as it used in all steel Binders. The steel weighed just twice as much as the wood, and yet the steel invariably yielded and bent as the pressure was brought down. The wood was scarcely out of line, and when the clamp was tenewed it sprung back to its original shape. Not so with the steel. It not only bent under the pressure of the clamp, but remained bent when the clamp was taken off. This, it is claimed, is a clear illustration of the difference between wood and steel frame Binders. When an all-steel machine is brought into shape contact with some unvielding obstacle, its frame is liable to spring, and when once springs back to its original shape. A: the first glance it would seem that a steel Binder is lighter than a wood frame, and that it possesses igreater str Which is the Stronger in Proportion to Weight-A Simple and Interesting Experiment,

The High-Arm "Jewel" Machine PRICE, \$21 00.



This is the latest improvement in Sewing Machines, and combines all the best qualities of high-priced machines, while it contains others, making it superior to any. Its simplicity is a marvel. It contains but little more than half the number of parts of any Lock-Stitch or Shuttle Machine. Its new upper feed is very effective in changing from thick to thin goods, the tension may be turned to any angle without raising the pressure foot. It has the new-est, perfect, Self-Setting Needle in use, which may be set in the dark. The im proved loose wheel works automatically, so there is no necessity of turning screws, loosening springs or catches. This ma-chine makes the nicest stitch of any ma chine without exceptions. Both sides are so even and regular it is almost impossible to tell the right from the wrong side The attachments, which are furnished

with each machine free, are unsurpa in workmanship, finish or the fine work 290 beeves at \$4 60@4 90. They averaged 1.380 to 1,618 lbs. Shippers purchased largely at \$4 40@4 80. Dressed-beef men paid \$3 90@4 75 for steers. Meal-fed "native" they will do. The instruction book contains a large engraving of each, with full directions for using. The furniture is black walnut, of the style represented above, and very finely finished. In fact, we claim the "Jewel" to be the best made, and to do better and a wider range of work than any machine in the market. We will furnish this machine complete for \$21, which includes a year's subscription to the FARMER. Address

GIBBONS BROTHERS, Detroit, Mich.

🛢 EVERY LADY 🗞

Who will send us 10 cents and the names and addr In trients in different families who love to be celive AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPING lees' Home Journal, 4 MONTHS FREE ge monthly, full of beautiful Pictures, Charmin Fashion Notes, Art Needlework, Household Dec. in fact it contains everything of interest to contain the part debegraphy. Wo orations, in fact it contains everything of interest to Ladies and the Home. Our new department—WO-MENS' RECOLLECTIONS of THE LATE WAR is a novel feature for a Ladies Magazine. Yearly subscription 50 cents, \$2 to \$5 per day to Agents. Reference: The publisher of this paper.

AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPING,

143 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1.800 lbs..... 2 20@3 10
Texas steers 740 to 1.00 lbs..... 2 65@3 65 Presses, Graters, Sorghum Mi Jelly Machinery (Steam and Fire). kinds of Mill Surplies. Illustrated Catalogue C. G. HAMPTON, Detroit, Mich. Hogs.—Receipts 82,457 against 71,023 last week. Shipments 28,935. The receipts of logs on Monday numbered 20,957. The

Milk Fever in Cows. PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S

BOVINE PANACEA



PROF. R. JENNINGS E-VINCO LINIMENT



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